CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Port, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Port, Bombay and Poona.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. V. NO. 15

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1922.

TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporaed in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
21st Jan. ..	"NALDERA" *	15,825
28th „ ..	"CHLEDONIA,.	7,572
4th Feb. ..	"FGYPT	7,941
11th „ ..	"DELTA,"	8,097
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA"	10,512
25th „ ..	"MOREA,,	16,890
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA,,*	10,941
11th „ ..	"KARMALA,,	7,952
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „ ..	"CHIKA	7,652
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
18th „ ..	"CALEDOMIA,,	7,572
25th „ ..	"EGYPT,, *	7,941
2nd „ ..	"MACEDOMIA"	10,512
29th „ ..	"MANTUA „ *	10,902

* "MANTUA,
"NALDERA,,
"MALWA,
"NARKUNDA,,
} Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

PRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
24th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
6th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
12th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
20th „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
3rd Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
17th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,888

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About 24th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922.		
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March ..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
17th Jan. ..	"VARSOVA"	Bushch direct
19th „ ..	"BAMORA"	Karachi & P. Gulf.
20th „ ..	"LINGA"	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	"LHASA"	Karachi coasting
25th „ ..	"KABOA"	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
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P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	17th Jan	20th Jan
Aiyo Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	16th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*MuroranMaru	T. Horiuchi	5354	17thJan.	18th Jan
HakushikaMaru	T. Isonake	8151	3thJan	20thJan
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6037	19th Feb.	3rdMar
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	10th „	21st „
Pamba Maru	D Aoshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 22nd January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,66,200
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. S.

BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,12,501	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Feroespere	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Pot Box No. 247.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.

Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interst	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Intrest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Intrest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Intrest		
110.38	4th Year and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405. For full Particulars write to

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANG BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Phone 5305; Post Box 29, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
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Bunder Road, Karachi

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE DOAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street, Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applicstions Invited.

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HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a
901, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE,

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

Telg Lodge, Tel. No. 2716

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING

LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

138113

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A Hindu COMPOUNDER Apply Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Chunilal Mansion, 403, Kalbadevi Road. A R2532

WANTED—A POLITICAL PRIVATE SECRETARY for a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Should also know typing. Apply to Box No. 7634, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2563

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for one ton Amonia ice plant worked by oil engine. Apply with testimonials and last salary expected to A. D. WADIA & Sons. Ahmedabad. A

AUDIT CLERKS required for service in Persia. Must be first-class men. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 7617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2530

WANTED—A Competant CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Contractor business line. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 with good qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7633, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2565

WANTED.—A TUTOR for PRIVATE TUITION for three hours a day. Hindu under-graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 7622 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2549

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER 1st class, fully competent to help in the erection of a spinning and weaving mill. Pay according to qualifications. Send testimonials with references to S. SOBHA SINGH, Mill-owner, Raisina (Delhi.) A R2523

WANTED—An ENGINEER for an Automobile concern having thorough knowledge of the work and should know to control labour. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2592

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE with Kindergarten training and experience knowing both Urdu and Telegu, good knowledge of Music, Drawing and Painting. Apply to DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Hyderabad, Deccan. A R11390

WANTED—A well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensery. Pay according to qualification. Apply sharp with the testimonials to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Haji Abdulla Haji Hussein, E. Z. D. Dhoraji Kathiawar. A R2539

WANTED—ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly trained and used to heavy mill repairs. Indian preferred but must be a man of good experience. Applicants should state salary required, age and particulars of former appointments. Also a MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for drawing office of same mills. Apply Box No. 7631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C11902

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced STORE-KEEPER who has at least served in the Public Works Department or Railway Department for at least 2 years and can keep ledger books correctly. Please apply with the copies of certificates, (which will not be returned) to the undersigned before the 31st January. Salary of the post is Rs. 100-5-125. N. L. MEHTA, Executive Engineer, Housing Division No. I, in the Old Custom House, Bombay. A C11907

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100 by biennial increament of Rs. 5 on the permanent Establishment of this District subject to the production of a certificate of physical fitness from the Civil Surgeon as per Article 49 of the C. S. R. Candidates applying for the post should submit certificates of having passed the Sub-Overseer's examination from the Poona Engineering College on the draftsman-examination of the Bombay Schools of Art and of their practical experience after passing. Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach. A C11898

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Ayt. Hindu knows Book-keeping (sinor) open for engagement. Pay 75. Apply Box No. 7625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2556

WANTED—Situation by a Young energetic Gujarati experienced in correspondence type, office routine and accounts with business knowledge. Please write to Box No. 7629 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2562

AN UNDERGRADUATE of high respectability with Tutorial and clerical experiences knowing type-writing, Marathi and Hindustani, wants EMPLOYMENT in Bombay proper. Write Box. No. 7620 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R2547.

AN INFLUENTIAL TRAVELLING CANVASSER seeks big merchants of Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery or any other business and manufacturers, to canvas orders or dispose of the articles entrusted throughout India. Satisfaction or Bank reference or security given. Please write in details with terms to Box No. 7628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2560

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road Train ... for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premises or owners ... Nusserwanji Wadiamuli, opposite Babulnath. C R2470

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES, Lock-up and Independent at Banwoo Rasul's Wadi, 4-6-32, Girgaum Road, with facilities for Electric Light, Telephone, Water and Rd. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Buildings, 17-18, Bansilone Circle. C R2567

TO BE LET.—Near Imperial Bank, Custom House Road, Fort, specious PREMISES, suitable for Mercantile or Banking firms and First class Show Rooms on ground floor and small and big office blocks on three upper floors, each floor measuring 7,000 sq. feet space with Electric instalation and lift. For rent and particulars apply to Box No. 7614, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C. R2574

HOUSE AND FLATS TO BE LET—A rare opportunity for officers. Tyebji Building, No. 5, Situate at Marazban Rd., Fort. Ground floor and three upper floors, and in blocks also marble paned. Furnished with electric installation, etc. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. NURUDDIN SHEIKH ADAM & CO, 254, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. C. R2528

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A grand spacious SHOP, suitable for stores, show-rooms, etc. at Girgaon 751, Opera House, Tramway Road. Apply top floor C R2437

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Rebseh Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMABOMED PISMALEOMED & CO., 2-16, Nishanpada Road, Khadack or on the premises. C R2505

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. C R2531

OFFICES AND FLAT TO LET—Owing to removal of their Head Office Staff to their Fort premises, Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., offer fine commodious offices and a well equipped residential flat to let at Engeavour Building, Parel. For terms apply to TURNER, HOARE & CO., LTD., Gateway Building, Apollo Bander, Bombay. C C11854

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3. R2551

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A decent FLAT with three rooms and kitchen for respectable Hindoo family. Good locality. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 7618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." D R2531

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—One big SHOP OF MEDICINE with furniture and goodwill, situated at Princess St. For particulars please see or write to Messrs. ISMAIL J. C. VALLY & CO., G R2585

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow at Andheri. Three minutes' walk from station. High level, Pacca road, 2000 sq. yds. of land. Please apply.—KORA AND BHATT, Architects Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. G R2526

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

WILLIS KNIGHT "OVERLAND," five-seater, old type, large touring Car, very slightly used, perfectly overhauled and painted, as good as New, one with all the tools, electric and oil lamps accessories at reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 7632, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." JA R2564

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS, SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS. A. B. C. and E. qualities, pure grease in tins and casks Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had at wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Blobe Cinema, Jariwala, Building, Bombay, 4. JA R2329

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—RUSTON-PROCTOR OIL ENGINE, 7 H.P. In perfect working order. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply S. MARS & CO., Khar Road, Bandra. K R2511

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS!—Send your sons and daughters for training in the most useful art of tailoring under Prof. Rao. RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC, TAILORS' CUTTING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. M R2151

REPRESENTATIVE required by a firm of Educational Publishers. Teaching Experience and knowledge of school books desirable. Apply with details of past experience stating salary required to Box No. 7630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M C11901

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A TELEPHONE, One wishing to do away with the same should apply to Box No. 7627, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." P R2532

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—One PREFERENCE SHARE No. 7400 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Voluntary liquidation), standing in the name of Joshi Narandas Chapsi has been LOST or MISLAID, due intimation whereof has been given to the above Company. The undersigned MITHABAI, wife of Lalji Keshavji and daughter administration of the said Joshi Narandas Chapsi has applied to the Company for a duplicate. The public is hereby warned not to deal with the same. PB R2566

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALISTS to advance loans upto Rs 25 lakhs, wholly or in parts but none smaller than Rs. 5 lakhs on security of estates in Bombay, best locality and good margin and reasonable interest. Transaction direct without any broker. Please write to Box No. 7623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R2554

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDING ANYTHING?—We have best quality bricks in stock. For rates and samples write to:—M. ACHAL AND CO., 103, Parsee Bazar St., Fort. T R2522

FOR SALE—Suit lengths of hand-spun, pure wool. TWEED, beautiful designs, Rs. 16. Apply to J. BHATT & SON, Almora. T R2542

CHARCOAL—Dealers in Charcoal requested to correspond with the MYSORE DISTILLATION AND IRON WORKS, Agents: The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. T R11876

AGAR (Agaru)—Aquilaria Agallocha Roxb. from which many sweet scented perfumeries and medicines are made of all kinds ready FOR SALE at moderate price Apply for particulars to DEY SARKAR Co., North Lakhimpur, ASSAM. T R2297

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—C. P. seasoned teak logs and planks, etc., of all dimensions. Char-coal, Bulites, and other timber also in stock. For rates, please apply to, GANPATSING & BROS Contractors, Damoh (C. P.). T R2521

WEAR KHADDAR, GET SWARAJ—All kinds of hand-spun and hand-woven dhoties, saries (fine and rough), coatings, shirtings, towels, Swaraj caps and buttons can be had very cheap from SWARAJ ASRAMAM, Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Bezwada, S. India. T R2544

BEWARE OF IMITATION of our names by spurious and incapable men, and our old students. The original and only first class institution is RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORS CUTTING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. T R2569

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore T C11627

BEST INDIAN ATTERO—Strong, durable and refreshing sample box (a beautiful six phiied perfume box with seasonable attere) for Rs. 9-8 only including postage. Commission Agents required everywhere. Price list free on application. MD. ABID MD. HUSSAIN Perfumers Victoria Street, Lucknow. T R2538

FOR SALE—(1) 10-H.-P. HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, Cylinder dia. 10½ ins. by 14 ins stroke, Pickering governer in good working condition. (2) 10-H.-P. L. type vertical boiler. Working pressure 90 lbs. complete with all fittings. (3) 5-H.-P. Horizontal Steam Engine, Cylinder dia. 7½ ins., 10 troke. Pickering governer, in working rder. (4) 5-N. H.-P. vertical boiler for the H.-P. Engine complete. Intending purhasers should communicate or settle terms ersonally with the undersigned. D. B. ANEY, Secretary, Municipal Committee, mraoti (Berar). T R11888

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869. T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Uortable ...	220
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours, 125 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ...	125
Oliver 3, 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1, Leather Case, 140, 2 Fine ...	160
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine	190
Oliver 5, An Rebuilt, like new ...	200
ost 9 Brief, little used ...	225
, Brief, 225, Policy	250
, Brief, American Rebuilt ...	260
emington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ...	225
Lemington 11, Brief, 225 325, Policy ...	295
Lemington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.

HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6
Grey, Fawn Strawberry...	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS.

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 85" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HERJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT
47, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICES

PLOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

IN BUSINESS AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES IN POONA CITY.

Best opportunity for Investors and others wishing to have their homes in the great educational centre of the Bombay Presidency.

REMEMBER THE DATES OF AUCTION AND ATTEND.

East West Road Scheme, Budhwar Peth Section (Business Locality).
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, 21st 22nd and 23rd January, 1922.
(Place.—Opposite Native General Library).

Tilak Road.—Chiman Bag, Khajina Vihir Section. (Residential Localities.)
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th January, 1922.
(Place.—Chiman Bag end of the section Navi Peth.

Time of Auction:—4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Copies of plans with conditions of sales can be had on payment of Annas eight per copy.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
Y.C. 10-1-22. C11867

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan, via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage damage and short-delivery, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY.
16th January, 1922.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office premises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary. C11688

TENDERS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE

SEALED TENDERS for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office in the Royal Indian Marines Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on the dates specified.

Particulars of Tenders.	Date of opening Tender.	Period of Contract.
1. For supply of labour for making and repairing sails, awning and canvas gear in the Dockyard and loft.	4th January 1922.	No. 6 For year ending 31st March, 1923.
2. For repairing clews and splicing lanyard.		
3. For slinging and unslinging hammocks.		
4. For repairing and restuffing Troop bedding.		
5. For removal of coal ashes including soots, clinkers and other refuse accumulating in the Engine Room and Stockhold and on deck of R. I. M. Vessels.	27th January, 1922.	
6. For washing Troop bedding and hammocks.		
7. For supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries.	8th February, 1922.	No.7 and 8 For the Half Year ending 30th Sep, 1922,
8. For supply of miscellaneous Marine Stores.	15th February 1922.	

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.

The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures and total at foot of each page duly completed.

The names of Tenderers must be typed or hand printed on the first page of the tender form.

All samples required must be supplied free of cost.

For particulars see Notice No. 111/Est. dated 7th January, 1922, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th and 26th January and 2nd and 9th February, 1922.

(Sd.) E. J. HEADLAM.
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
C11882

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Director of Development, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon on February 15th, 1922, for the supply of 1200 tons of Oregon Pine.

Tender forms and specification can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme
Chief Engineer's Office,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 13th January, 1922.
TA C11879

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAN INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO NAGPUR.

A SPECIAL TRAIN carrying first, second and third class passengers will run to the following timings from Akola to Nagpur on the 29th January, 1922, for the convenience of persons desirous of visiting Nagpur during the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—

Akola	Dep.	5 10
Murtajapur	Dep.	5 52
Badnera	Arr.	7 0
	Dep.	7 15
Chandur	Dep.	7 47
Dhamangaon	Dep.	8 13
Pulgaon	Dep.	8 45
Wardha	Arr.	9 26 Breakfast.
	Dep.	9 56
Bindi	Dep.	10 56
Bori	Dep.	11 32
Chinchbhuwan	Dep.	12 7
Nagpur	Arr.	12 40

2. Passengers will only be booked from stations shown above by this train.

J. C. BARTON,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th January, 1922. C11881

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3068 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 26th day of July 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Home Street within the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

vs

VRAJLAL VIRCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff and Merchant, his registered place of address with the plaintiff company being c/o Mayachand Harjiwandas in Bombay within the Fort. ... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as stated in the plaint herein with interest thereon and Rs. 2,000 with interest thereon and the costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of January 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed at Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of August, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of December, 1921.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11904

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of DEWKABAI, widow of Ruttonsey Goculdas Hindu Inhabitant, having her residence at Ghat-cooper, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JAMNABAI, wife of Ebji Bhimji of of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 22nd day of December, 1921.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11906

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-nineth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort on THURSDAY, the 26th day of January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited accounts upto 30th June, 1921.
(2) To sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd December. C11851

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

166 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON VALLEY GUTTERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sell by public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Morarji Goculdas Mills compound at Parel Sooparl Baug Road on account of the concerned. 58 C. I. Valley Gutters 6' x 10" x 24" x 7"; 8 C. I. Valley Gutters 8" x 6" x 6" and 2 Rainwater pipes 9' x 6" x 6" dia.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHAR BAWAL ROW, PYDOWNI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, Haji Mahomed Maant Haji Abubaker, Abdul Kader Abdulla Haji Dawood and Mahomed Cassum Lakhtani, pursuant to the directions given in the Decree dated the 12th day of November, 1921, made in Suit No. 3546 of 1921. O. S. (The said Abdulla Abdul Rahim and others, vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kumbhar Bawal Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kumbhar Bawal Row on or towards the East by the property of David Soloman on or towards the South by the Mosque of the Israel Community and the house of Khatri Cassum Tata and on or towards the West by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Koonu and which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1231 New No. 7094, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 2957 and by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1045, and Street Nos. 215-217 Pydowni Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., wil sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured pieces-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Bicycle wheel Landow.
1 Black Waler Horse with harness.
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Dy. Asst. Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 20th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station.

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattress, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, chairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, woollen bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 8 p.m. Sunday, 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED SHOPS AT ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET AND LOHAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction on the spot.

8 newly constructed shops at Arthur Crawford Market and 3 shops at Lohar St., (Pork Market).

The pork shops will be sold at 8 a.m. (B.T.) and the A. C. Market shops at 9 a.m. (B.T.)

A deposit of (3 three months rent will have to be paid by the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 NEW CROSSBY INDUSTRIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. T. Beltie Shah (Gilani) of Dehra Dun, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Dadar in the compound of Kohinoor Mills 3 new Crossby Industrial Crude oil engines, size 0117—0120—0122, H.P. 26—40 and 48 respectively.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The above will be on view four days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1922.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4222.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN "DIEBOLD" FIRE RESISTING SAFES UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE "DIEBOLD" COMBINATION FIRE RESISTING HEAVY MADE AMERICAN SAFES AND FILING CABINET SAFES SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, BANKS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned:—

25 Diebold" combination fire resisting heavy made American safes and filing safes on wheels of different sizes varying from 22" x 15" to 60" x 40" lately the property of Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Freres in Liquidation.

Each safe will be put up for sale singly to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ANTIQUE CURIOS AND CURIOS DEALERS.

Auction Sale of Antique Gold and Silk and Cutch Embroidered Clothing.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Marwadi Kevalchand Joraji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Seth Muncherji Kaikhusru Hiramanek of Meadow Street.

Antique work curiosities such as antique gold embroidered and silk sarees, ghagras, Abbas Izars, Kinkhab Lailn, Cutch embroidered ghagras, Igars, woollen carpets, etc.

The above are on view.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET, KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 3/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294 Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Nathu on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES PANDUKORA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods, Yards, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton, damaged by fire:—

15 Bales Pandukora cotton Varora to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 Steel Life Boat, 7 Wooden Boat, 8 Wooden Pine Boat, 2 Wooden Mohogany Boat, 4 Iron Disinfecting Boilers, 1 Life Boat and Coal Bucket, Coking Galley Stoves, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th January 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dock, Mazagon the above goods.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEAMS: TIMBER EXPANDED METAL ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson surveyor and Adjustors on behalf of Messrs. Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Batley and King Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 18th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Huges Road the above materials saved from the late fire that occured at the premises of Ford Automobiles (India) Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF 116 BALES ELLICHPUR AND CHANDUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) near Fort Press, Arthur Bunder Colaba, on account of the concerned and by order of Messrs. Tovo Menka Kaiha, Ltd., the following goods damaged by fire.

63 bales Ellichpur cotton.
53 bales Chandur cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES MOTOR CYCLES, SIDE CARS, CYCLE AND ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions and by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harrison Bros., of 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the following:

D J H 1/9—2 cases each containing 1 motor cycle 2¼ H P model No. 2.

3 cases each containing 1 motor cycle 8 H P "Combinations."

1 case 6 gents' and lady's cycles model Nos. 4-13 14-16 & 18 frames 22" to 24" Free Wheel and 3 speed.

3 cases containing side car, spare parts and accessories of motor cycles and cycles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivey of within four days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER.

On Wednesday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instruction from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the Will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virtue of the Deed of appointment of new trustees dated 25th March, 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioners, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by and belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees, on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly herein before described, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees, on or toward the South by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly herein before described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building, Bombay Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms H. M'S. Government State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

N.B.—Six safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.

"Superior" quality.
Size.
40 by 24 by 22.
"Extra Superior" quality.
Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
30 by 20 by 20.
24 by 17 by 16.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 12½, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 621.

BONAFIDE SALE.

By order of W. Battersby Park, Esq., Attorney for Trustees in Bankruptcy for Mr. W. A. Wace traded as Messrs. Wace Corfield and Co., Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Elphinstone Circle Fort, opposite Kemp and Co., the office furnitures such as tables, chairs, counters copying Press, safe, samples, sunboards, sofas, benches, etc.

BONAFIDE SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF BROAD CLOTH, FLANELS CARPETS, FELT HATS, WATERPROOF COATS, BRISTOW PERFUMES, REVOLVING CHAIR SCREWS, ETC.

By order of W. Battersby Park, Esq., Attorney for the Trustees in Bankruptcy for Mr. H. A. Wace traded as Messrs. Wace Corfield and Co., of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 23rd January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, 122, Apollo St. Fort Bombay, a large quantity of Broad Cloth, flanels, felt hats foot rugs, water-proof coats Bristow's Scents, casement cloth, Revolving chair screws, woolen cloth, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Jan., 1922.

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizag District.

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To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-40 p.m.
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
"SO LITTLE BID"
Plan at S. Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.

Cinemattnee at 6-30.
ARE
"THE WAYS OF MEN"
MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN THE WAYS OF WOMEN?
Featuring Annita Stewart.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m
THE FIRST OF OUR BIG 5 SERIES
You'll see the most beautiful figure on earth
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
in her mile-a-minute Comedy Drama
"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"
The tale of the hilarious courtship of athletic Annabel affectionate but untamed and sweet William, a mother's darling who acquires muscles

THE EMPRESS.

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Most Beautiful Italian Production
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
Featuring
ANSONIA
ANSONIA
ANSONIA
Strength united with generosity, interesting emotional adventures, enthisiasm without paradoxal situations are the prerogatives of this remarkable film

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme,
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the hosts of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY

A GEM OF INDIAN CINEMETAGRAPHY
Another Episode of time-honoured Religious love of Bharat!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers are proud to be able to offer this week and inspirating chapter from Indian Mythology,
"Sant Sakhubai"
"Sant Sakhubai"
(6 parts 6,000 feet)
by the Hindoos an film Company
The programme includes a vivid moving Panorama of the Great Congress at Ahmedabad,
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-15 and 10-30 p.m (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
Mr. MANGESH RAO TULANG.
FAMOUS "BEEN" and "SITAR" PLAYER
Practical Demonstration of 15 noted ancient Rags (three Rags in each concert)
PROGRAMME :—

Sat. 21st January 1922	9-15 p.m.	10-45 p.m.
Sun. 22nd "	4 "	—5 30 "
Wed. 25th "	9-15 "	—10-45 "
Fri. 27th "	9-15 "	—10-45 "
Sun. 29th "	8 a.m.	—9-30 a.m.

TICKETS :— Front two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 15 for season or Rs. 4 for concert
—Back two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 10. season or Rs. 3 for concert.
ADMISSION:—limited to 40 persons, only preference being given to season-ticket holders
PLACE:—Saraswat Co-operative Hall, near Gamdevi Temple, Gamdevi.
PLAN open for inspection at Royal Trading Co., Opera House Tram Terminus,
Where tickets will also be on sale.

Shortly Shifting Gider Tank Lamington Road.
Last Week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION :
MASTAN TANK
New Nagpada (Byculla,)
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 5.30 p.m.
T. G. SHELLAR. Proprietor. B. G. SATHE, Manager

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Third Instalmen
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais
THUNDERBOLT JACK
He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.
View of the
LAST SESSION of THE CONGRESS
at
AHMEDABAD
THE PANDAL BUSY WORKERS
HUGE CROWDS
WEL-KNOWN LEADERS
Mahatma Gandhiji.
This Film is shown this Week.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
"Bhartrahari"
The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photograph by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
BY
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
TIME :
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
First Instalment Episodes 1, 2 & 3.
Shows at : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LITTLE WHITE TIGRESS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
The Boss of
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
A terrific tale of the astounding adventures of a little White Tigress in the South Sea Island.
SEE HOW
He searched for pearls and found a girl more precious than the Evening Star that guided his ship through Southern Seas, it takes a Honeymoon heart to appreciate
"The THUNDER ISLAND"
A "Universal" Special Attraction presented this week at the
"STAR CINEMA"
"STAR CINEMA"
"STAR CINEMA"
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE
At Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four Shows Daily—Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY—Special Matinee Shows at 3-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Box (4-seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs 2.
Balcony Rs.—1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As. 12,
6 and 3.

MRS. NEWLYWED ASSERTS HERSELF!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer a fascinating Love Drama
The Kingdom Of Youth
(5 Reels—6,000 feet).
presenting in a Star role the adorable
MADGE KENNEDY.
this week in a Superb Goldwyn Picture
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
(S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A MANUAL OF
Motor Mechanics
AND
HIGH EFFICIENCY TUNING
The Functional Working of the Petrol Engine by L. Mantell

The actual operation of the internal combustion engine has been described fully and Completely. It explains in a simple, non technical way the fundamental principles which underly the operation of the petro engine. This book not only explains how the engine works, but also gives the reason why it works. This edition has been considerably increased in its scope. New chapters have been incorporated dealing with the most recent researches in internal cumbustion engineering. New types of carburetter are dealt with in the carburetter section. The theory of super charging, the latest development in petrol engines, is dealt with in a separate chapter, while two other new chapters, deal with "Exhaust Analysis" and "Forced Induction."
A book for the novice and the expert

Price :— Rs. 8-8-0 each.

EMPIRE
AUTOMOBILES,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams : AUTOWORKS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2475.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 17.

S S Dumosa, Thompson, Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Umkuzi, Barnes, Colombo.

S S Tyne Maru, Terado, Antwerp.

S S Nuddea, Moth, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Banka for Bangkok.

Steamer Mirzapore for China and Japan.

S S Dumosa:—The steamer Dumosa, 1,911 tons, Captain W Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a cargo of wheat.

S S Tyne Maru:—The C & A Graham Company's steamer Tyne Maru, 4 234 tons, Captain I Terado, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Nuddea:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nuddea 4,966 tons, Captain F L Moth, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

January 17.

S S Ockenfels from Hamburg Agents W & A Graham and Co—200 bags tiles; 23 crates tableware; 50 cases marble tiles; 20 cases chemicals, 8 cases chemicals and spirits; 100 barrels copper sulphate; 850 casks red lead; 200 casks bichromate of potash; 80 barrels salamoniac; 95 casks zinc chloride; 1 bag potash nitrate; 600 cases aniline dye; 85 casks aniline dye, 31 kegs dyes; 645 kegs dye paste; 100 casks alizerine paste; 44 cases dyes paste; 2 cases dyes; 72 cases glass bangles; 373 crates bottles; 4 cases bottles; 421 cases glass; 432 bundles glass tubes; 85 cases glassware; 23 cases pad locks; 16 cases locks and handles; 2 casks ivory; 335 cases beer; 715 cases spirits; 22 cases wine; 338 bundles brass; 1 case paper; 3 cases colour; 286 casks aniline colours; 119 cases aniline colours; 69 barrels aniline colours; 15 casks soap; 1 case cottons; 1 case cotton goods, 62 bales cotton blankets; 2 cases wool yarn.

S S Indo Maru from Kobe Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha—1720 bundles rattans; 20 cases clocks; 6 bags coffee; 20 bundles china root; 200 cases cassia; 50 cases camphor oil; 4 drums camphor oil; 46 cases peppermin crystal; 9 cases peppermin oil; 148 bags sago flour; 370 cases glass bangles; 31 cases glass beads; 485 cases glass ware; 2045 cases matches; 1 bale matting; 125 cases preserves; 125 cases biscuits; 619 bags betal nuts; 20 bags cardomons; 25 cases ginger; 10 cases mace; 13 bags nutmegs; 71 bags pepper; 23 chests tea; 1 case tea; 500 bales cotton yarn; 250 bales cotton sheeting; 25 bales cotton shirting; 90 cases cotton shirting; 20 cases red shirting; 33 cases silk; 18 cases silk yarn; 14 cases silk goods; 13 cases silk piecegoods; 1085 pieces planks.

EXPORTS.

January 17.

S S Nuddea for London—10 bundles woolen carpets H H Lari.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—152 bales wool D Koondanmal; 300 cwts kismiss U Manjee and Co; 100 bales cotton B Meyer and Co; 75 bales cotton V A Save; 33 bales wool H Balkisandas; 39 bales wool Bombay Co; 17 bales wool C Chaganmul; 472 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Barcelona—2,000 cwts castor seed 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Vitellia for Glasgow—4000 cwts bonemeal E C Nanji.

S S Vitellia for Marseilles—1250 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Clan Macphee for Hamburg—105 cwts gum kadaya Shamji Chafsey and Co; 294 cwts gum arabic P Kooverji; 584 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 220 bales cotton N V Dossa; 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 220 bales cotton V Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 70 bales hemp I Ebrahimji; 975 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 110 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Sarstad for Antwerp—2340 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 620 cwts ground nut cakes Volkart Bros; 2039 cwts linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 100 cwts niger seed Volkart Bros; 50 bales cottonfly C Peroj and Co; 510 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Sarstad for Ghent—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sarstad for Hull—488 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Cap Corsse for St Nazaire—8000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Danera for Hongkong—300 bales cotton twist T M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton twist Currimbhoy and Co; 1000 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co; 1400 bales cotton twist S J David and Co; 30 cwts sharknfis H L Parani.

S S Danera for Shanghai—100 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton twist S J David and Co; 500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co; 100 drums turpentine Wilkinson Heywood and Clark Ltd.

S S Lahore for Hongkong—100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Kobe—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 175 bales cotton N V Dosa; 1800 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Yokohama—100 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Muttra for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Osaka—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe—500 bales cotton K Devchand and Co; 500 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton R Rambhagat and Co; 200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Yokohama—300 bales cotton N Manilal and Co; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Hakushika Maru for Kobe—700 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 129 bales cotton G V Lanke; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2700 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton R D Tata and Co;

S S Hakushika Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Hakushika Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1700 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Osaka—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

BISURATED MAGNESIA STOPS INDIGESTION.

Yes, and quickly, too for it gets rid of the harmful stomach acid which causes the trouble. Three minutes from the time Bisurated Magnesia enters the stomach the acid is no more, the possibility of pain has ceased, and the stomach is doing its work unhampered. Bisurated Magnesia is the finest thing out for indigestion, flatulence gastritis, wind and similar troubles; it's a product you can rely on . . . . . and it is quite inexpensive. When you go to your chemist to buy it, look on the wrapper for the trade-mark word "BISMAG" which is placed there for your protection. There's nothing else "just as good" as Bisurated Magnesia that stops indigestive pain. . . .

AND STOPS IT QUICKLY TOO

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 14th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	--
Egyptian Vissible Supply	--
East Indian " "	7,314,000
American " "	10,000
Other " "	110,000
Total Sales	4,4 6, 00
East Indian Sales	38 ,000
Total Speculation	37, 0
" Export	1,00
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	58 000
" " Forwarded	1,.00
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	128,00
East Indian Afloat	.,000
Total Afloat	220,00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 16th.

	Months.	To day's Prices.	
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 56	17 90
	May	17 20	17 53
	July	16 80	17 11
	Oct.	16 20	16 45

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.	
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. C.. Liverpool.	Mar.	1 33	10 51
	May	10 24	10 49
	July	10 12	10 25
	Oct.	9 68	9 79

London, Jan. 11th.

Telegraphics Transfer	1/5 15/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/17 6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Tone :—	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 14th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-6 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	--
BARLETTA RUSSO 62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb Sellers	45/9
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	46/9
KARACHI PARLRY Jan.-Feb Value	50
Tone :—Steady.	
Wheat Afloat to U.K. ..	1,865,000 Rs

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 7/8
Hongkong	£101 1/2
National	£37 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 92 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheet	£ 17 3/4

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 14th.

On London in Paris	51 10
In Germany	7 0 00
In Italy	97 40

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 77 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 82 3/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 92 15/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	50 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)..	5° 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	51 1/4
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	..

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. ..	10 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	20/521

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	1 ,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	17,0 0
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Mar.	17 90
" " " May	17 50
" " " July	17 11
" " " Oct.	16 45
Spot Cotton at New York	17 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 92
Futures at New Orleans July	16 51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9 1/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/8

New York, Jan. 16th.

Demand Bills	412 02

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16th.

On London in Paris	51 30
In Germany	780 00
In Italy	9 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 98
Christiania	27 9
Amsterdam	11 49
Switzerland	21 78

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 13th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3	4 3/4
" " " " 6	5 1/4
Silver declined owing to continental sales closed Quiet ..	35 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	16 4!/

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb Sellers .. .. .. £ W 5/8

Quiet only saleable at lower prices no demand.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nea

Jan.-April ..	28/6
" Months ..	Value
" Buyer, etc May-Aug. ..	28, 9

Tone Buyers

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Mid. American Spot	11 44
Saccellaridis	21 00

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Jan. 17.

To-day Reuter reported 34 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 443½ and advanced till Rs. 448. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 443 and Rs. 448 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 449. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 449. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 452 and closed at Rs. 449. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 376 and went down till Rs. 363. It then again advanced to Rs. 369 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 382 and declined till Rs. 375. It again touched Rs. 382 at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 306 and March Rs. 316.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a quiet tone yesterday, and some Japan shippers are reported to have bought about 10,000 bales of high class new Oomras.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	--	44 9
" " Bengal Dec/Jan.	--	31 2
" " " March	--	31 0
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	--	37 0
" " March	--	38 3

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	--			448
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec/Jan.	--			31'
" " " March	--			315
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan	--			371
" " " March	--			383

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 17th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	--	346	321 301
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	--	386	371 356 --
M. G. Central P. No. 1	--	416	401 384 --
M. G. Central P. No, 2	--	401	386 371 --

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	--	22.951 Bs
Wheat	--	31.082 Cwt
Linseed	--	Nil "
Rapeseed	--	210 "
Gingellyseed	--	4,885 "
Popyseed	--	Nil "
Groundnuts	--	1,3181 "
Castorseed	--	Nil "
Rice	--	46,945 "
Myrabollams	--	2.819 "
Cottonseed	--	13 661 "
Mowrasseed	--	Nil "
Gram	--	282 "
Jowar	--	150 "
Masur	--	Nil "
Barley	--	1,988 "
Bajra	--	1,620 "
Coal	--	1,.05 Tons

2 days total.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-15 Bombay, Jan. 17th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 27/32
Bank Demand	1-3 7/8
Dem Acceptance 3m/s --	1-3 3/16
Fcs, Demand	33½
American Dollars	361
Hongkong Dollars	280
Shanghai	272
J pan	169 1/2
Singapore	175

Market—Steady.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Jan. 17.

The quotations are as under:—

Roller Cloth K—16, Rs. 11-8.
Roller Cloth K—18, Rs. 11-10.
sizing Flannels—K, Rs. 6 (dull).
Cotton Healds, Rs. 3-2 (declining).
Reeds, As. 5-6 (firm).
Bandings (Oldham), Rs. 1-5 (steady fall).
Fillets, Rs. 1-2 (no demand).
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-8.
Pickers No. 4 Eng., Rs. 95.
Bron Box Pickers, Rs. 13.
Conical pirn 5in. Jap., Rs. 8 (no inquiry).
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Jap., Rs. 13.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Jan. 17.

Slight upward move has been continuous in the whole week. Bichromate potash had moved till Rs. 76 and now has been very quiet. Aniline salt, Antimony salt are very quiet. Farina Japanese has fallen to Rs. 21 per cwt., whereas Dutch Farina has kept almost steady at Rs. 26. Bleaching powder and sodium sulphide witnessed good demand. Zinc chloride is again dull. Sago flour is almost firm at Rs. 13-8.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Jan. 17.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-4-6.
Bars gold forward, 28-3-6.
Bars silver ready, 91-6.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 91-6.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 91-6.

EXCHANGE.

B C rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/4.
B C rate—Bank's selling D D, 1/3 25/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 15/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 336.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 356.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 346.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 163¼.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 280.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 272.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 175.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 361.
London gold ready, sh. 97-6.
London silver ready, d. 35-2.
London silver forward, d. 35.
Tone of silver—Steady—Continent sold, India bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.22½.
French Exchange, Frcs 51.25.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 21.70.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.76.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 96.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 775.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 53/4.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 90.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 68.

SHARES.

The market closed strong after several fluctuations.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 122, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 20, Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2500, Alliance 320, Apollo 50, Bombay Cotton 1225, Bombay Dyeing 1670, Bradbury 1120, Century 945, Central India 4495, Colaba Land 2525, Coorla 235, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1545, David 1495, Edward Sassoon 640, Fazulbhoy 1500, Finlay 1807/8, Gokak 225, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 642/8, Jamshed 325, Kastoorchand 1275, Kohinoor 3125, Madhavrao Sed 300, Mathuradas 1025n, Meyer Sassoon 390, New Great 900, New City 800, Pahani 985, Pearls 1100, Phoenix 1080, Premier 230, Planet 300, Shapurji 380, Simplex 3840, Standard 2500n, Swan 1365, Swadeshi 4490, Tata Mill 1475n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, Bombay Burma 510, Bombay Burma N I 140 pr, Bt Burma Pet 11, Bombay Tramway 121/4, Bombay Flour 1625, Bombay Steam 247/8, Bundi Cement 41, Indian Cement 315, Katni ord 255 xd, Katni def 1340 xd, New India 18, Tata Iron ord 75, Tata Iron def 225, Tata Iron N ord 66/4, Tata Iron N def 195, Tata Hydro 785 xd, Tata Oil 70 Scindia 7/12.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The market ruled dull and quiet. Coal shares found more sellers than buyers and nothing special in miscellaneous section. Dunbar cotton declined 20 pts.

Closing quotations:—Coal—Bengal 850; Bhalgora, 15-12; Bhulanbarar 53; Bokharo and Ramgur, 44-8; Kalagahari 31-4; Kessoonda 30-4; Neetooria, 9-13; Northern 4-8; Sudamdih Prefs. 11; Talchar; 7-8; Jute Auckland 126 F. D. Centuary, 7-6; Empire, 40/8; Howrah, 29-10; Nuddea, 39; Union 330 s. l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Assam Steam 201-8 s. l.; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 500; British Indian Corporation (defd.) 15-4 s. l.; Burmah Corporation 5 s. l. Dunbar Cotton 503 Empire Jute, 7 (debs. 94-8; Hume pipes, 5-4; Imperial Bank (contry) 337 x. d.; Kesoram Cotton, 17-8; Madan Theatres 10; Sphere Insurance 3-4; Surma Valley Saw Mills, 4-6; Sugar Corporation 6 (disk); Tata Industrial Bank 2-8; (disc.); Government Paper 3" 1/2" per cent, quoted at Rs. 57-12 small lots 58 4; War Bonds of various years 100-14 per cent.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-two pence, and Demand Bils one shilling three and fifteen-sixteen pence.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th January 1922 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and night temperature is higher than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Temperature is generally higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is above normal at Jaipur and Kotah and night temperature is higher than usual at Kotah and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Bauj, Rajkot, Veraval and Deesa humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Hoshangabad and Khandwa humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Bombay and Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Ahmednbad humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain and fine weather with clear or lightly clouded skies prevail over the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th January, 1922.

Western depression is passing away after giving local rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the east Punjab.

Chief amounts are:—Simla half-an-inch and Ludhiana a quarter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BABU ASHAUTOSH ROY.

Babu Ashutosh Roy, Second Munsiff of Baniapur was, as reported in some dailies, stabbed on the 29th November last at about 8 p.m. near the Beliaghata Railway Station while returning to his residence in Calcutta. According to the same newspapers the Beliaghata Police have taken up the matter for enquiry. As appears from the circumstances attendant on the incident, robbery was not the motive of the attack. So, naturally, some gloomy suspicions arise as to its object which may have something to do with the administration of his duties as a judicial officer. The Police enquiry which has been in operation for over a month, has resulted, so far as we know, in nothing.

Much has been talked of late about the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the law-abiding section of the people. Here is the typical case of a co-operator who fills a position of great responsibility. The Government, therefore, owe it to themselves to empty its best resource in unravelling the mysteries connected with this murderous assault.—"A. B. Patrika."

CONSUMPTION OF CHARAS.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY PRESDY. PROPER.

The Director of Information writes:—

For some time past Government has been considering the question of totally prohibiting the consumption of Charas and enquiries have been made as to the feasibility of such a step. Charas, a product of hemp is produced in large quantities in Chinese Turkistan, whence it is imported into India via Peshawar on the Khyber Pass where all consignments are registered at the Preventive Post maintained by the Punjab Government and Indian. Here all the Charas imported by this route is deposited in a warehouse and distributed to bonded warehouses in the Punjab, whence the Bombay Presidency receives its supplies. The consumption of Charas is prohibited in all the districts of the Presidency proper, except Ahmedabad, and the Town and Island of Bombay. The consumption in Bombay last year was 6.46 seers and in Ahmedabad 723 seers, while the revenue realised in the Presidency proper amounted to over Rs. 3,00,000.

In Sind the consumption was 4700 seers, and it may be noted that the policy of Government in reducing the number of shops and increasing the amount of duty has resulted during the past 10 years, in a reduction in the amount of charas consumed from 17,500 seers to 4.00 seers, while the number of licensed shops is now 29 compared with 506 in 1911.

After careful consideration of all the circumstances Government has decided to prohibit with effect from 1st April 1922 the consumption of charas in the Town and Island of Bombay and the Ahmedabad District, and the necessary notifications under the Abkari Act have been published in the Bombay Gazette.

The case of Sind stands on a different footing. It is surrounded by territories within the limits of which the drug is freely consumed and is obtainable at a price considerably lower than that at which the licit drugs can be procured locally. Total prohibition would, it is feared, lead to wholesale smuggling of contraband supplies over the immense length of the Sind frontier which could not be checked without a whole army of Preventive Officers. Government has, therefore, decided that total prohibition in Sind is not feasible, but it has decided to raise the duty from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 and to reduce the number of licensed shops from 29 to 20.

A NAVSARI COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really a wonder why your Navsari correspondent, vehement as he is in his criticism of inadequate postal arrangements, bad roads, bad lighting and such other long-standing scandals of the town, has been so completely silent over a matter of equal, if not more, importance—I mean over the scandals existing in "The Syaji Vaibhav Library." His silence can be accounted for in two ways: Either he is unaware of them, or is too much accustomed to them by their very long existence to feel them as such. Perhaps they have not escaped his attention, and he means to assign them a place in his letters one of these days.

On entering this library, one at once realises that he is not in an atmosphere essential for an institution of this nature. With layers of dirt practically everywhere—on the floor, on the tables, book-cases, benches chairs and so on—, with loud disgusting noises of garrulous frequenters, and with magazines, papers and books in a most disorderly condition, the library looks a second-hand booksellers' shop more than anything else. At any rate it little looks like a library. Added to this is the nuisance of bugs in the chairs and benches. A sign of the times indeed! Perhaps the bugs, too, are affected by the present housing problem and hence they may have been specially allowed by the authorities to accommodate themselves in these chairs in view of the gravity of the existing situation.

But of all these, the most glaring scandal is this that out of the four copies of the "Bombay Chronicle"—three of which are subscribed for, and one presented by H. H. the Maharaja—and three copies of the "Times of India," only one copy of each of these papers is placed on the table for free readers, the rest being circulated among a few first-class members. The library is primarily meant for the free readers as it gets a sum of about fourteen-hundred rupees in the form of annual grants from the "State Libraries Department" and the "Prant Panchayat," collecting only about Rs. 200 or so as fees from paying members. But as the matter really stands, it is just the other way round, and these grants are mainly utilised for the benefits of a very insignificant minority—a mere handful of first-class members, who get fresh copies of these papers for an annual payment of a paltry sum of six rupees as first-class membership fee. In view of the fact that the majority of frequenters are students, the men of to-morrow and an asset of the country, it is absolutely essential that at least two copies of both these papers be placed on the table during library-hours at ordinary times, and one more copy of the "Chronicle" be added to the number during summer and October vacations, and Christmas holidays when there is a great rush of college students. Complaints have often been made to the librarian and the secretaries, as also they have been at various times entered into the suggestion-book—a thing placed on the librarian's table more for show than of real practical importance, for rarely are the suggestions acted upon—but an evasive answer, an inexorable 'No' or an expression of feigned helplessness has been the end of it all. And 'the Old order changeth' not but remains there with its evils as a disgrace to the town.

For the activities of the Managing Committee or the Book Committee—in the deliberations of which, the free reading public has no share in the least—the least said, the better. They are undoubtedly conspicuous, but by their rarity.—Yours etc.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

THE ARYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Jan. 14.

The Conference formally opened on Thursday evening with a procession and "nagar kirtan" and singing of religous and national songs. The actual sitting opened on Friday noon with prayers by boys of the national school and Bhajans. An impressive speech was made by Mr. Husali, Barister, welcoming the reverend Swamis Shraddhanandji, Sarvadannaddji, Pandit Balkrishna Shastri and the Arya brothers assembled from C P and Berar.

An address of welcome enclosed in a sandal wood casket was read and presented by Thakur Govindsinhji, President, Arya Samaj, to Swami Shradhanandji. The address described the foundation of the Gurukul for the revival of Brahmacharya and Vedic Varnashrma Dharma. The Swami gave a suitable reply to the address describing the wonderful influence which Maharshi Dayanand exercised over his soul. Pandit Balkrishnaji Shastri and Swami Sarvadanandji then addressed the meeting in their turns. The sitting lasted till 11 p.m.

On Saturday morning after "Homa" and "hawan" ceremonies Swami Shradhanandji gave a discourse on the Upanishads and in the afternoon Shrimati Thakurdevi delivered an impressive speech. After bhajans were sung, Pandit Balkrishnaji and Swami Sarvadanandji delivered another address upon the duties of Aryas. Swami Shradhanandji is giving an address to-night. On the 16th, Swami Shradhanandji will be addressing at Amraoti and on the 17th at Akola and he will leave on 18th for Delhi.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

There appears to be a great diversity of opinion amongst our opera-goers with respect to the merits of the various operas presented by the Italian Opera Company, at the Royal Opera House since the opening of their season. Some complain that the orchestra is much too small to do anything like justice to grand opera. Others complain that in Puccini's "La Boheme" several of the principals were singing out of tune.

It is told that several members of the orchestra are absent through illness and two or three of the principals of the Company have contracted colds, which of course is very unfortunate. In such a climate as India, an opera singer naturally must find conditions all against him in his professional endeavour to preserve his voice. As some parts of India are climatically incomparable with the ideal "voice producing air" so to speak, of Sunne Italy necessary allowances are to be made.

India can never lend itself to the conditions which are so necessary to voice cultivation to the extent grand opera demands, and more particularly must difficulties be experienced by the members of any Opera Company which comes here to tour. Hence one day a singer may find the fullness of his voice, probably another day experiences a depreciation both in quality and range. It may be remarked that no singer is immune from these occurrences no matter whether he is in India or any other country. Nevertheless, there are climates and climates, some either help the voice or depreciate the production of it, and it goes without saying any variances experienced in the performances given by the Italian Opera Company at the Opera House is probably due to the latter.

To-day "The Southern Maid" will be produced against by the Bandman Opera Company.

It is pleasant to see Harry Reynolds has been engaged to sing at the Bombay Symphony Orchestra's concert on Sunday next. Mr. Reynold's vocal numbers are always a welcome item to any first class concert programme.

With Harry Reynolds on the programme for the Sunday concert at the Excelsior Theatre next week it is pretty sure to remind us of the imitable National Sunday League concerts which are at this season of the year, in full swing in London just now.

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra have an excellent programme of music to render, and the occasion should warrant a large attendance. In fact a steady increase in the patronage at these concerts is noticed since the commencement of the season, which augurs well for the continued success of this new musical society.

BLOW AT PRIMARY RIGHTS.

AN M. L. C'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Narain Dass, M. L. C., has sent the following letter to Mr. Freemantle, District Magistrate, Muttra:—

(Copy.)

To

A. F. Freemantle, Esq., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate,
Muttra.

Sir,

In the judgment delivered on 12-1-22 in the case in which warrant of arrest under Criminal Law Amendment Act was issued against me and four others, you have been pleased to refer rather vaguely to "assurances" alleged to have been given by Jumna Prasad in my absence at Ahmedabad. You may have meant that the assurances related only to my production in Court on the day of hearing, but if so the wording is not quite clear, and some other meaning may be read into it.

I have no curiosity to know why some of the warrants were not executed. Whether the evidence was sufficient, whether repression in its mad career would yet like to spare an M. L. C. simply to keep up the appearances that the Councils are something better than a mere delusion or whether there was some other matter of policy or expediency—the thing in fact does not concern me. But as an humble worker in the cause of the country I have to make my position perfectly clear. In my opinion the enforcement of the Criminal Law Amendment Act deals a blow at the primary rights of man—the right of free speech and free association. And as a Congress volunteer I consider it my duty to resist it by all legitimate means bearing the consequences thereof with patience.

It is an unmoral and unjust law and would never enforce obedience from me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NARAIN DASS.

Brindaban, Jan. 13.
Dt. Muttra, U. P.

MADRAS DISTURBANCES AND INJURE PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Inquiries made to-day regarding the number of injured persons treated in the hospitals as result of Friday's disturbances show that three Europeans and two Indians were admitted with injuries at General Hospital, former being treated as out-patients. In Rorapetah hospital three persons were received with gun shot wounds and of these one has succumbed.

LAHORE LETTER.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S TRIAL.

LADIES AND POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Judgment in the case of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Santanam, Malik Lal Khan and Dr. Gopi Chand was pronounced on the 7th instant. The Additional District Magistrate has held that the meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was a public meeting within the meaning of Section 3 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, since it was open to that class or portion of the public which fulfilled the condition of being members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, and was held in furtherance of purposes of public concern. Towards the close of the judgment the Magistrate observes, "the accused acted in a very high handed manner in defiance of all law and order. Even in the Court their behaviour has been most truculent throughout and in my opinion severe sentences are called for." No wonder that with these words on his lips he should have proceeded to pronounce sentences of monstrous severity.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

But the Government has taken the earliest opportunity of mitigating the severity of the sentences which the Magistrate thought fit to pass on the leaders of the people. The opportunity of making the announcement was afforded to the Government by Raja Narendra Nath's resolution recommending the Government to move the High Court under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code to call for the record of all recent political cases in which the non-co-operators were tried and convicted. The Hon. Sir John Maynard announced that the Government had decided to remit altogether the sentences of rigorous imprisonment of one year each passed against the leaders, and to take up steps to examine the legality of the sentences under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. It appears that the High Court will be moved to consider the question of the validity or otherwise of the leaders' conviction under Section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act. Under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code the High Court has full powers to call for and examine any case *suo motu*.

LADIES' BIG PROCESSION.

It was perhaps for the first time in the history of this ancient city that on Sunday the 8th instant a large number of ladies marched through the main streets on a political errand. They were more than 2,500 in number—young and old, some with babies in their arms—all dressed in khaddar, and singing national songs in chorus. Ever since the adoption of the campaign of civil disobedience in defiance of the Seditious Meetings Act, and Criminal Law Amendment Act, Lahore, Amritsar and Jullundhar ladies have been taking an important part in public meetings. But so far they had not formed a procession of their own. The volunteers formed a ring round the ladies and conducted them through the main streets. Shrimati Parvati Devi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai, and some other leading ladies of the town headed the procession. They exhorted cloth-merchants to boycott foreign cloth and sell khadi. Their reference to the sufferings of political prisoners was touching and drew tears from the eyes of the awe-inspired spectators.

GURUDWARA KEYS AFFAIR.

After persisting in an obstinate policy towards the Gurdwara Reform movement, the Government has now realised the utter unwisdom of their position and made an announcement in the Legislative Council on Wednesday the 11th to the effect that it has decided to release all Sikh prisoners convicted and sentenced under the Seditious Meetings Act. One can perceive in it the Government's anxiety to placate the Sikh sentiment and make the situation a little bit easy. It remains to be seen what attitude the Sikhs adopt towards the wider question of Swarajya, Khilafat, and the Punjab grievances.

In the coimbatore jail warders fine there was a fatal case of plague followed by another lying ill with serious attack. Arrangements were made for inoculating of all members of the staff. Canvass quarters were atonce formed for the whole staff and evacuation was immediately effected.

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BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—5 furlongs (straight).

WHIT WEEK	1
BELLE SYME	2
CERAGO	3

THE MAHIM PLATE. (Div.) 1 mile.

KARIKATA	1
NEVERMIND	2
CAIRO	3

THE MAHIM PLATE. Div. II.

RESIDENT	1
MENTOR	2
BISMARK	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I.) 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

HONEYSUCKLE	1
TOWFIK	2
AEROPLANE	3

DIV. II.

WHITE ROSE	1
ADAR	2
CLINKER	3

DIV. III.

FAREEK	1
SIR JAMAL	2
CUMMER	3

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP. 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

PIN MONEY	1
LOMO	2
SUNLINE	3

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE. 1 mile.

BATHURST	1
PINE TREE	2
FESTIVITY	3

TALLYGUNG RACES.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The following are the horses left in for tomorrow's races:—

TALLYGUNGE PLATE. Distance about 2 miles.

Ugly Gosling 12-4, Reingning Star 12-2.

THE CLYDE PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 1½ miles.

Spider Legs 9-0, Nautch Girl 8-12, Brown Fowl 8-11, Lady White 8-8, Chert 8-5, Queen of the Ring 8-4, Puff Nail 8-3, Silver Gift 8-3, Sherwood Belle 8-3, Leading Girl 8-2. The Brat 8-2, Demon 8-1.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

My Eva 9-0, Polly Hopkins 9-0, Queen, Mary 8-12, Chauntress 8-12, Flying Foe 8-11, Shapely 8-10, Glassington 8-9, Anzio 8-9, Louvasia 8-8, Tourney 8-7, Patsey 8-6, Nurse Pobs 8-4, The Ohalley 8-3, Apllok 8-3, Daily Bread (11,) 8-2, Sir Isaac 8-2, Little Tag 8-1, Pilhrims Pass 8-0, Brony 8-0, Barhary Brd Enchanter 7-12.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Stamford 9-10, Lady Cleopatra 9-4, St Vagrant 9-0, Sospello 8-0, Ilas Fancy 8-10, Desert Vold 8-8, Staples 8-7, Volage Pet 8-5, Pick of the Bunch 8-5, Very Little 8-3, Electric 8-2, Soft Note 8-0, Saltpetre 8-0 Gavrelle 7-12, King of Bees 7-12.

THE CLYDE PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 1½ miles.

Fast Simon 9-0, Glen Lussett 8-11, Sans Merci 8-11, Lough Corrib 8-11, Strange Likeness 8-10, Aquae Solis 8-8, Sweet Apple 8-7, Sir Iva 8-5, Tycoon 8-3, Cylarity 8-0, Black Friar 7-12, Ethelwill 7-11, Nirvana 7-5.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Daylight Patrol 9-10, Lendros 9-2, Margaret Joyce 8-5, Divide 8-3, Crenides 8-1, Solo Pridge 7-13, Jack 7-12, The Lark 7-9, Quite Dark 7-7, King of the King Late Pourbore 7-0.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Red Quill 9-4, Traceable 8-5, Fair Helen 8-1, Picket 7-10, Gunning 7-10, Royal Sign 7-5, Idyl 7-1, Durban 7-0, Flying Foe 7-0.

GUINDY RACES.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

GUINDY RACE COURSE, Jan. 17.

The following are the results of to-day's races:—

THE PAVILION HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1¼ miles over six flights. Handicap Hurdle Race.

Raja Venkatagiri's BALLYMACAD, 12-7, Misa 1
Mr A T Walker's MISS SLASHER, 12-7, Maj Warden 2
Capt Carbery's AVRO, 11-0, Scot 3
Only three ran.
Won by 2¼ lengths.
No time taken.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19.

THE SOUTHERN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Highweight handicap.

Mr Nugent Grant's CARREMAR, 8-6, Fownes 1
Mr W W Brind's ENGAGED, 9-8, Bona ... 2
Mr Hajee Ismail Saith's SCINDIA, 9-11, Bullock 3
Mr Logan's WEE PAM, 9-4, Roberts 4
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third, a head between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min 5 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37; Places Rs. 47 and 24.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Highweight handicap.

Sirdar Lakshmikantraj Urs' ZANZIBAR, 8-2, Bland 1
Mr Goculdas' RAMO GATES, 8-5, G Hutchins 2
Maharaja of Mysore's ALEXO, 7-3, White 3
Raja of Venkatagiri's ORMEDOR, 7-11, Mitchell 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, three lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—2 mins 36 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 11, 13 and 12.

THE MADRAS PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles. Handicap for Arab.

Lt-Col A K Heyland's MITIGATION, 7-8, Babajan 1
Mr Ghista's DECORATION, 9-2, Mujeed ... 2
Mr Karbhari's IMKIN, 7-4, Bona 3
Mr Heath's MARINE, 7-5 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 153; Places Rs. 39, 44 and 21.

Shortly before the above race was started, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived by motor, attended by some of his personal staff and was received by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, together with the Secretary of the Race Club. His Royal Highness was loudly acclaimed and was conducted to his seat on the members' stand.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's ESPOUSAL, 7-9, Bullock 1
H E Lord Willingdon's WARBURTON, 7-13, Aldridge 2
Mr Cheery's WEE DOTE, 7-11, Bland 3
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 7-9 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 50 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 13, 17 and 16.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr R H Dunk's ORPHAN, 8-8, Aldridge ... 1
Mr Goculdas' MODEL, 9-12, G Hutchins ... 2
Mr Cromwell's REUTER, 9-4, Fozard 3
Mr Goculdas' DICKSON, 9-3, White 4
Won by a head, 1½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 57 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 13, 17 and 20.

THE ROYAPURAM PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr H R Dunk's VLAMERTINGHE, 7-7, Aldridge 1
Mr Robinson's DAFFUM, 8-13, Bona 2
Mr Nugent Grant's TURBULENCE, 9-4, Bland 3
Capt Verney's KING'S HEAD, 9-1, Mitchell 4
Won by 2½ lengths, a head between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 4 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 11, 11 and 11.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

The League football matches to-day were played with the following results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Chelsea 0.
Villa 2, Burnley 0.
Blackburn 3, Oldham 2.
Bolton 1, Everton 0.
Cardiff 3, Birmingham 1.
Huddersfield 2, West Bromwich 0.
Liverpool 2, Bradford City 1.
Manchester United 0, Newcastle 1.
Middlesboro 1, Sheffield 1.
Preston 1, Tottenham 2.
Sunderland 2, Manchester City 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blacpool 2, Clapton 0.
Crystal Palace 0, Hull two.
Fulham 2, Derby County 2.
Leicester 2, West Ham 1.
Nottingham Forest 1, Bury 2.
Rotherham 1, Leeds 0.
Wednesday 0, Stoke 1.
Wolverhampton 2, Bristol 2.

The matches between Barnsley and South Shields, Bradford and Notts County, Port Vale and Coventry were postponed owing to snow.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern.)

Accrington 1, Darlington 0.
Chesterfield 3, Lincaln 0.
Durham 4, Crewe 2.
Grimsby 5, Tranmere 1.
Nelson 0, Ashington 2.
Rochdale 0, Hartlepools 1.
Southport 1, Wigan 1.
Stockport 4, Stalybridge 0.
Walsall 4, Halifax 1.
Wrexham 0, Barrow 0.

(Southern).

Brentford 1, Southampton 0.
Brighton 1, Reading 1.
Bristol Rovers 5, Aberdare 1.
Charlton 2, Millwall 1.
Gillingham 0, Luton 1.
Merthyr 2, Southend 2.
Newport 1, Exeter 1.
Northampton 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Portsmouth 1, Swindon 3.
Swansea 3, Plymouth 0.
Watford 4, Norwich 2.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen 3, Dumbarton 0.
Airdrieonians 4, Saint Wirren 1.
Ayr 2, Hamilton 0.
Clyde 2, Hibernians 0.
Clydebank 0, Celtic 2.
Dundee 2, Morton 1.
Falkirk 2, Kilmarnock 1.
Hearts 0, Queen's Park 1.
Motherwell 2, Partick 1.
Rangers 0, Raith 1.
Lanark 2, Albion 2.

WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

In twenty rounds Contest for £950 Dick Smith, former Cruiser Weight champion of Britain beat Albert Lloyd Australian Cruiser Weight champion on points.

PLANET MILLS.

THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED.

The workmen belonging to the Carding and Roving departments of the Planet Mills situated at Fergusson Road, yesterday at about 11 o'clock showed an attitude of strike towards the mill authorities, as they had some differences with regard to their wages. All the workmen temporarily suspended their work and remained inside the mill premises and awaited a reply from the management on the matter in question. As they got a favourable reply from the mill authorities, they resumed their work after some time. Thus the impending strike was averted.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

"OPPOSITION DUE TO PREJUDICE".

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Assembly reassembled to-day. The attendance was little larger than on the previous days. Consideration of five non-official bills will be the sole business of the day. Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill is expected to raise a very lively discussion, the result of which is very difficult to prophesy. There was however a brisk canvassing before the House actually sat for business. The President, soon after entering the House, announced that as a result of yesterday's voting, the following seven members had been elected to be the members of the Select Committee to consider the amendments of the standing orders:—Sir William Vincent, Dr. Sapru and Messrs. J. P. Singh, P. P. Ginwala, Subrammanyam, P. L. Misra and Abul Kassam.

Dr. Gour moved that his bill to amend Act 3 of 1872, the Civil Marriage Bill, be referred to a select committee consisting of Dr. Sapru, Sir William Vincent, Messrs. Percival, Cotelingam, Joshi, Chaudhri, Shahabuddin and the mover. Dr. Gour also announced thirteen more names of the members who had agreed to serve on the select commitee. Dr. Gour, it will be remembered introduced this bill last year since when it had been circulated for public opinion. Under the bill Dr. Gour contends that civil marriage is every man's right and that he should be allowed to contract marriage according to the dictates of his conscience, without reference to race, religion or social distinction. This bill according to him permit intermarriage between all people, it was a permissive measure and did not attack the orthodoxy of any religion but only contemplated legislation for the benefit of a class which believed in the unity of human race, without being tied down by race, caste or religion.

MR. RANGACHARI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Rangachari was the first speaker. He strongly opposed the bill, which, he said, proposed to do away with a sacred and indissoluble tie. He warned all against mistaking license for liberty. The marriage contemplated by Dr. Gour would be no marriage as it would not be performed according to their religious rites. If a Hindu were married in the way suggested by the mover surely Hindus would not consider that a real marriage and as such would never allow into their fold the new married couple and consequently would not consider them as entitled to any inheritance under the Hindu law. He felt sure that if the bill became law, enormous complications would be raised in the joint family system and in the application of the law of inheritance.

GOVERNMENT NEUTRALITY.

Sir William Vincent announced that the Government attitude was one of neutrality. The members of the Executive Council would not take part in discussion or voting but that other official members were at complete liberty to express any views and vote accordingly. The Government's decision was necessitated by the very marked opposition with which the bill had been received in some quarters. For instance, the member from Madras. Mr. Rangachari, a radical in politics, and conservative in social matters (laughter), had expressed that hostile opposition which was typical of the one received from certain quarters. The Home Member added that the House should, however, know that opposition to Dr. Gour's bill was distinctly less marked than the one which similar measures of Mr. Basu and Mr. Patel had received in the past (applause). He pointed out that if the bill was referred to a select committee, many considerable difficulties would arise on the question of inheritance and other issues, for instance, the Indian Christian Marriage Bill would have also to be amended.

OPPOSITION DUE TO PREJUDICE.

Mr. Joshi strongly supported Dr. Gour on the Marriage Bill. He said that marriage should be a matter of love and affection and not compulsion. After all the proposed legislation effected a small number of people who wanted freedom in civil marriage. Mr. Joshi characterised the opposition as the result of blindness and prejudice. Professor Shahani spoke in opposition. He pointed out the various difficulties in the matter of inheritance under the proposed enactment. He urged Dr. Gour to withdraw his present Bill, and shear it of all the complications and then reintroduce it when it would receive his support.

Mr. Ginwala, who rose to support the motion, suggested that there was nothing to fear by the Assembly committing itself to the principle of the Bill and objections could, if necessary, be raised at any stage and obstruct the passing of the Bill. He thought that his friend, Mr. Rangachariar, by refusing legal right of marriage to a minority, was carrying orthodoxy too far, and asked whether self-governing India could refuse such a liberty to a minority, however small it might be.

MAHOMEDAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Hassanally expressed the Mahomedan view which opposed the Bill inasmuch as it went against their Koranic injunctions, which said that no Mahomedan should have a wife belonging to any other religion, except Islam. No Mahomedan would marry a Hindu girl. (A voice, what about King Akbar?)

Mr. Hassanally:—Some say that he was not a Mahomedan or being a King he could do what he liked.

Mr. Piyare Lal expressed the opposition of his constituency to the Bill.

HINDU RELIGION—A PRECIOUS TREASURE.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said that he supported Dr. Gour's measures, but for reasons given by Dr. Gour who had made a tactical blunder in delive-ing a frontal attack on orthodoxy. Hindu religion, he said, was a precious treasure, and the fact that it had withstood the inroads of the past centuries was due to the fact that the religion had always adapted itself to the changes of the time. With the widespread education it was natural that a growing desire should express itself in favour of complete freedom for civil marriage. Those who opposed this demand, should better ask Sir Mahomed Shafi to advise the Government of India to close all schools and colleges so that their children might be kept under the thumb, otherwise with the spread of new ideals, they must change their angle of vision and so interpret the Hindu religion as to allow freedom of conscience to those who believed in civil marriage. He warned that if the present law continued, those Hindus would be obliged to convert to other religions which belonged to their would-be wives. This would be dangerous to Hinduism and the time had, therefore, come when they must change their policy of exclusion for that of inclusion.

Mr. Bhargave and Mr. J. N. Mukerjee also opposed, the latter pointing out that in the present political atmosphere the passage of the Bill would be exploited by orthodox persons and a great mass of Hindu and Mahomedan population would be up against both the Government and the Assembly. He did not object to a minority being allowed to contract marriage according to their conscience, but what seriously upset them was that a Hindu after marrying a wife of any other caste or religion would be entitled to inheritance in his family.

NO QUESTION OF INHERITANCE.

While the discussion on Dr. Gour's bill was proceeding, the Government benches were empty, all having left soon after Sir William Vincent's speech.

Mr. D. C. Barua (Assam) opposed the measure. Mr. J. Chowdhuri spoke strongly in support of it. He pointed out that the present bill did not at all re-open the question of inheritance, which had been settled by *Sex Loci Act* so long ago as in 1850.

The Secretary of the Assembly then read a message stating that the Council of State had approved the draft address of welcome to the Prince of Wales. The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

BOMBAY RIOT CASE.

MURDER OF AN ENGISHMAN

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Inspector Barnes, charged Ellahibux Badai; Abdul Salam and nine others with rioting; robbery and murder of an Englishman named William Francis Doherty on the 19th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Pathare appeared for accused No. 2; Mr. Manesn, Bar-at-law with Mr. Decunha, Pleader for accused No. 10 and Mr. Chirputkar, Pleader for accused No. 9.

Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday (Tuesday).

Mrs. Polin De Souza residing at Tank Pakhady Road said she remembered the 19th of November last. She was standing on his gallery at 11 a.m. on that day. She saw two Europeans come from the direction of Byculla. She also heard the words "maro," maro" of some Mohamedans. Mohamedans who shouted "maro, maro" began to throw stones at Europeans. They (Europeans) were also beaten with sticks. Another European ran away in a lane in front of her house. The other European was beaten with sticks and stones by other Mohamedans in the crowd. Thereafter, two crowds together began assaulting the European although the latter tried to snatch away a stick from the hands of assailants; but he was not successful in his attempt, as a result of which all fly assaulted him. The European fell down he Mohamedans fell upon him and mercilessean was assaulted. One of the assailants ent into the fire-wood depot and brought out piece of thick wood with which the Europeean was assaulted. One of the assailants lso removed the European's over coat and rampled him under his feet. Thereafter, he of the assailants removed his boots. Witness, then, went inside her room. When she came out of her room she saw the European lying near the junction of Ripon Road and Tank Pakhy Street. She did not know who removed him there. A motor lorry, then came and removed the injured European. She identified accused No. 1, 2 and 6 as being in the crowd at the time. She saw accused No. 1 throwing stones at the European, accused No. 2 was assaulting him with sticks and accused No. 3 assaulted him near he fire-wood depot. She had known accused Nos. 1 and 2 before the incident. Accused No. 6 had come previously to smash a lamp earther house.

Gullam Raza, a tea-shop-keeper said he kept tea-shop at Tank Pakhady Street. At remembered the day when the European was assaulted. At about 11-30 a.m. he had gone into his room to have a little rest. He heard some noise outside so came out and saw two Europeans come from the side of Byculla and a big crowd was following them and throwing stones at them. Out of the two Europeans one went inside a lane and the other was assaulted by Mohamedans. He could identify accused Nos. 1 and 3 as being in the crowd. Accused No. 1 threw a stone at the European and accused No. 3 was heating him with sticks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mansen, the witness said he knew accused No. 10 for over a year. He did not see him in the crowd. For the last one year he had not seen him quarreling with anyone. He was a respectable man.

Dr. Khan, Police Surgeon said he examined the late Mr. Doherty, whose scull was broken and who had bruises on his body. His death was due to fracture of the scull.

Osman Sarkar, a Mohamedan weaver residing at Ripon Road, said he saw accused No. 1 strike a European with a stick on the leg, then, accused Nos. 5 and 6 assaulted him with bamboos.

Abdur Rahim, a Mohamedan weaver said he identified accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 as being in crowd, who dragged the European by the leg. The European was bleeding at the time. Two or three days later, accused No 7 came to his house and brought a pair of boots and asked him to keep them. He, then, handed the boots over to the Police. Accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 worked in his mill.

Sgt. George Longman of the Colaba Police Station said on the 19th of November last he was on duty at the Agripada Police Station. At 1 p.m. he was at Jacob Circle with Inspector Barnes. Soon after 1 p.m. he received information in consequence of which he went to the junction of Ripon Road where he saw the body of an European who was quite unconscious. He was bleeding from the head and fingers. He put him in the lorry and took him to the Arthur Road Hospital. He, then, heard the death report of Mr. Doherty. The same evening he transferred the body of Mr. Doherty to the Morgue. On the 30th of November he arrested accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 at the instance of Inspector Barnes. He also arrested accused No. 1. On receipt of further information he arrested accused No. 8 on the 1st of December last. Accused No. 7 on being searched in a tea shop 48 two-anna counterfeit nickel coins were found on his person.

Deputy Inspector Power of the Agripada Police Station said in the course of enquiry accused No. 2 made a statement, in consequence of which he arrested accused No. 5 in the Bradburry Mills.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged accused Nos. 8, 9 and 10 as there was no sufficient evidence against them. The rest of the accused were committed to the ensuing Sessions.

RIOTING ON PAREL ROAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged Bhaga Tuka an, Namdeo Santoba and 23 others with rioting on Parel Road on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Mr. Janai, pleader defended accused Nos. 9, 11, 18, 19 and 21; Mr. Kamlakar, pleader defended accused No. 3; Mr. Chirputkar, pleader, defended accused No. 6 and Mr. Pathare pleader defended accused No. 24.

Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji, the owner of a tea-shop in Alexandra Terrace, Parel Road said he remembered the 17th of November last The crowd had collected on that day from 12 noon to 4 p.m. in front of the Terrace and were pelting stones. His jars, show-cases and cupboards were broken by these stones. The damage came to about Rs. 300. He identified accused Nos. 8, 10, 13 and 22. These four accused were also throwing stones. Accused No. 22 had also a bamboo in his hand besides having stones. They (the four accused) resided in the locality and he saw them now and again. Accused Nos. 8 and 22 used to visit his tea-shop.

Inspector Fern said he was in charge of the Byculla Police Station. On the 17th of November last between 5 and 6 p.m. he received information while he was at the Nagpada Police Station that there was a large crowd on the Parel Road near Alexandra Terrace and were marching towards the Byculla Bridge. Mr. Sharp, Superintendent Fuller, Mr. Naden, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal and himself with the military ran up to the Byculla Bridge. He saw from the Byculla Bridge a large crowd. They got down from the lorry and arested twenty persons from among the mob. The mob was throwing stones at a church. He arrested two accused Nos. 4 and 11 who were in the crowd. Accused No. 4 had a stone in his hand and ran under the stairs of a Parsis's house. Accused No. 11 was arrested by him on the road. The remaining eighteen accused were arrested by other Police officers. They were all arrested in his presence. Besides the accused Nos. 4 and 11, as far as he remembered accused Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 17 and 18 were arrested on the spot.

Deputy Inspector Naden of the Byculla Police Station said on the evening of the 17th of November last he was at the Nagpada Police Station. He received at about 3-30 p.m. information in consequence of which he went with the military to the Byculla Bridge and from there he proceeded to the Alexandra Terrace. Before he arrived there, he saw Inspector Furn, Mr. Sharp and a party of military men standing there. The crowd was throwing stones. The military and other police officers rushed the mob. Inspector Fern and other officers handed him over about twenty men. They were taken to the Byculla Police Station. He identified the first twenty accused. He could not say what these accused were doing in particular. Accused Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 were arrested by Sergeant Midson on the 23rd of November.

Mr. Harold Filbert, travelling Inspector, G. I. P. Railway residing in Alexandra Terrace said he remembered the 17th of November last. About 3 p.m. that day he was in the Alexandra Terrace when he noticed a mob consisting of 300 to 400 men came up from Parel side, they went as far as Byculla Bridge and returned. On seeing the mob, the shop-keepers and others began closing their shops. They were removing hats, clothes, of all persons excepting those who had the 'Gandhi' caps on. This went on until such time the Police arrived. The Police and Military arrived between five and six p.m. Why they saw the military come he and other residents of the building came out of the building. He assisted the police in arresting the accused Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 8. These four accused were molesting passersby and removing their head gears.

Mr. Edwin Johnson, conductor, R. I. M. (Stores Dept.) and residing in Alexandra Terrace said on the 17th of November he was mobbed near the Alexandra Terrace while he was returning from duty by a gang coming from Parel. The mob consisted of 2,000 persons. They were stoning the Alexandra Terrace. One of those men knocked off his hat. He immediately ran into the Irani's shop. About 4-30 or 5 o'clock the Police came and arrested the accused. He identified accused Nos. 1 to 20 as being in the mob in front of the Terrace and stoning the building. He identified those 20 accused at the Police Station the next day.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

CORONER'S COURT.

A SERIOUS TRAM COLLISSION.

A collision occurred between two tram cars on the Falkland Road on the 16th of January with the result that both the cars were badly smashed and a Parsi named Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Davar, aged about 35 was injured and killed on the spot A number of passengers also received minor injuries.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest, yesterday morning touching the death of Mr. Dinshaw Davar.

Ameershan Keesahshah, tram driver No. 447 said he was driving a trailer car from Grant Road Corner to Tardeo. When he arrived at spring points near the Tardeo Depot he saw a stone in the points. The car went over the stone (produced) which had broken into three pieces. The car jumped off the rails in consequence, and collided with a car which was coming from Tardeo. Many people were injured. Witness afterwards saw the deceased lying on the road. Witness had no time to stop the car after he had seen the stone, but he put on both brakes.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framji Mehta, Enquiry Officer of the B. E. S. & T. Company said he was on the fourth seat of a tram car going from Grant Road to Tardeo. It was a trailer car and witness was in the first car. On arrival near the Tardeo Depot, the car the witness was in jumped the points and took the cross track. It collided into a car which was coming from Tardeo and which was also in motion. Both cars were moving at an ordinary speed. Witness was thrown from the right side of the car to the left. Many passengers were jumping, some from the windows. Witness alighted and helped a Parsi lady, who was injured, to get out. Witness, then, saw the deceased lying between the two cars. The stone produced was lying near the points.

Mr. R. S. Meyer, Superintendent, Car Shed, Tramway Company said he examined the spring points and found them quite correct. Cars passed while he was on the spot. An obstruction on the line would cause the car to jump the rails. The stone produced would have that effect. The line was clear when the spring-points were not worked.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner concluded on Monday the enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Munchershaw Edulji Bhathena, a Parsi, aged 32, who died of a revolver wound in the house of a Khoja friend in Sankli Street on the 19th ultimo, under the circumstances already reported.

Meherbai, widow of the deceased said when she was asked whether she suspected foul play she understood that she was asked whether her husband had committed suicide. She now said that she did suspect foul play on the part of some one else. Her husband always kept the revolver loaded. Deceased sometimes told witness that he had received anonymous letters threatening to take his life. Witness understood that he showed some of the letters to a police officer. Deceased told her that when he went to the Khoja's house he took off the revolver and put it aside as the Khoja did not like his having it with him.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that Manchershaw died by his having shot himself with a revolver.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Salle Francaise: Moliere's Centenary, lecture and readings, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Races: 9th Extra Meeting, 2-45 p.m.

Nomination day for ratepayers' election in different wards of the city.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 19.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's lecture on "The Turkish Treaty—The Key to Eastern Peace", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 20.

Corporation Hall Meeting to raise a Territorial Battalion, 5 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer Plassy which left Bombay on the 31st ultimo arrived Marseilles on Sunday, the 15th instant.

THE YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

There will be a free discussion on the well-known saint Tukharam's Abhungs at the Mukhashala, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, to-day at 6-30 (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., to consider the report of the Sub-Committee on the racial distinctions in the Criminal Procedure Code, when members are requested to be present.

"THE LIFE OF PROPHET MAHOMMED."

Under the auspices of the Halai Memon Anjuman, Moiana Sayed Suleman Nadvi Saheb will deliver a lecture on "The Life of the Prophet Mohammed", in the Meenara Masjid, situate Nakhuda Mohalla (Pydhoni), to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). All Mussalmans are requested to attend the lecture.

"TURKISH TREATY KEY TO EASTERN PEACE."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. S. R. Bomanjee and B. F. Bharucha will speak on the "Turkish Treaty—The Key to Eastern Peace", when Dr. Syed Mahamud will preside.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

Under the auspices of this Society Mr. R. H. Dastur, M.Sc., F.L.S., Lecturer, "Royal Institute of Science," will show "Some Plants Physiological Experiments" on Thursday next the 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall", Dr. C. J. J. Fox, Ph.D., I.E.S., Principal, "Royal Institute of Science," presiding. This will be the last of his series of discourses on "Botany" in connection with the Mandali this Season. All are cordially invited to attend. C11909

A MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Tuesday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, delivered judgment in the case in which Sergeant Marineld charged Vithal Hirooji, a motor driver in the employ of Mr. Shanks of the Vacuum Oil Company with rashly and negligently driving his car No. 3404 on the night of 13th instant so as to endanger human safety.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji Bar-at-Law defended the accused, while Mr. B. H. Darvwala, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the complainant.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 150 or, in default, ordered to undergo six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri has issued the following appeal to the electors of the Bhuleshwar and Byculla Wards:—

You will be pleased to remeber that I was a Candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the C. Ward. But as already three of my staunch Nationalist friends are standing from the same Ward, I have felt it desirable not to split the votes and minimise their chances of return to the Corporation. With a view to strengthen their cause, I appeal to all my supporters, and especially my Mussalman brothers, to cast their votes in favour of Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Messrs. B. N. Motiwala and Jethmal Narandas.

At the request of several of my friends, I am now standing for election from the E. Ward. If the rate-payers feel confident that I deserve their support, and if they think that I can be of any use to them in the Corporation, I appeal to them to kindly vote for me at the forthcoming election from the E. Ward.

"D" WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to announce the following in your esteemed paper.

In deference to the wishes of some of my Nationalist friends and supporters, I have decided not to offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming Municipal election from "D" Ward and to withdraw in favour of my Nationalist friends Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Jamnadas M. Mehta. In coming to this decision I have also had regard to the fact that the life of the new Corporation may possibly be for one year only in view of the Bombay Government's communique published in your issue of the 13th instant. I entirely agree with your correspondent Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee that it is the duty of every Hindu voter of D Ward to support Mr. Nariman's candidature and thus show that Indian Nationalism knows no restrictions of caste, creed or race.

I must here offer my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the numerous voters in "D" Ward who were good enough to promise their support to my candidature. I have to request them to extend the same support to my friends Messrs. Nariman and Jamnadas Mehta. I have also to thank the various gentlemen who took the trouble to canvass for me.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DALVI.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 18, 1922.

INSULT TO INJURY.

In an age of miracles it is surprising to find ourselves for once in most cordial agreement with a remark uttered by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Had we been told forty-eight hours ago that such would be the case we would have considered the prophet a competitor for the laurels of the late Mr. Ananias now so proudly worn by certain Press and news agencies. But the impossible has happened, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer has uttered a sentence in a public speech with which the "Bombay Chronicle" is in most complete accord. "Referring to the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, Sir Michael O'Dwyer contended that if ten persons had been arrested a years ago, it would not have been necessary to arrest ten thousand after the riots during the Prince's visit to Bombay." The foregoing is Reuter's report of a portion of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's latest lecture in London, and this is the sentence from the lips of the erstwhile "Strong Man" which we most heartily endorse. If, a year ago ten men,—of whom two are Sir Michael himself and General Dyer—had been arrested, it would have not been found "necessary even by the bureaucratic mind to arrest ten thousand to-day." There are times when even a man like Sir Michael O'Dwyer inadvertently gives utterance to great truths. It is, of course, just possible that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and ourselves are not in agreement as to the identity of the ten men whose arrest would have prevented discontent in India to-day. It is conceivable that Sir Michael's "ten men" had reference to the leaders of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements. But this does not discount the literal wisdom of his sage utterance. It is not yet too late for the authorities to take his, and our advice.

For the rest, Sir Michael's latest lecture is in the well-known O'Dwyer vein. The fact that in India there is no word for "self-determination" proves, according to the lecturer, that "self-Government is foreign to the Oriental mind." This is delightfully characteristic. "Self-determination" is a compound word, and was not heard in England before the War. Sir Michael's knowledge of Indian vernaculars must be remarkably scanty if he imagines that they do not contain words expressive of "self-determination." Why, we overheard a bulbed shop-keeper in Bombay declare only the other day that his prices were not imposed in a spirit of self-determination. After explaining that the market rates fluctuated he said: *"Hamari khushi se nahin hota"* which, literally translated, is: "By my wish or by my self-determination, it does not happen." And then what shall we say of Sir Michael's sudden elevation of the Dominions to a position whence they may judge of India's claim to self-Government? The other Dominions maintained, said he, "that India at present had fulfilled none of the tests justifying the grant of Dominion self-government." What are the tests? Who has a right to impose any tests whatever on India? When the Indian nation has stated in so many words that no alien power or body of opinion on earth has the least moral right, the only right India recognizes to grant or withold India's freedom, Sir Michael's setting-up of the Dominions in judgment over India is among the many insults this man living on India's bounty has levelled at the land to which he owes his pension.

But if we were to dwell further on this theme we might be tempted in indignation to flatter Sir Michael by viewing his lucubrations seriously. When he had power to work harm to India, his fulminations might so have been regarded—but to-day they can only appear in the light of the utterances of a man whose affection for oppression and repression seems in his retirement to have developed into a species of megalomania. We do not know who attended the lecture a summary of which Reuter has insulted our intelligence by cabling to India. But we doubt if even in England to-day Sir Michael O'Dwyer is taken at all seriously. And his final exposure cannot long be delayed since it will accompany *Swaraj*—however leniently India may decide to deal with one who has wronged and insulted her so grievously.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S LETTER.

We have no doubt every patriotic Indian has read Sir Sankaran Nair's letter to the "Times of India" with pain and amazement. Sir Sankaran Nair is entitled to his opinions, but the letter does not, unfortunately, contain merely opinions. It contains statements which Mahatma Gandhi—and there is no one more charitable to those whose political opinions differ from his than the Mahatma—has been compelled to characterise as "misrepresentations". The only explanation of this strange outburst is to be found in the traces, which, as Mahatma Gandhi says, it bears in itself, of hurried draftsmanship and anger. That an eminent Indian, who has a distinguished record of patriotic service to his credit, should leave an assembly of his countrymen gathered to take counsel among themselves at the most critical juncture in the history of their country, in a mood of anger, is most unfortunate. It is more unfortunate still—to interpret it most charitably—that he should have permitted that mood of anger to get the better of his judgment in penning a statement that is calculated to do a great disservice to his country. To what extent Sir Sankaran Nair let himself succumb to his angry mood is brought in relief by his error—unpardonable in view of the fact that the relevant resolution was published in the Press before he presumably wrote his letter—which has made him say that the case of Ali brothers falls within the reference to arbitration, not to speak of his patently absurd statement that Mahatma Gandhi wanted the evacuation of Egypt as a term of peace in India. We understand that the Secretaries of the Committee appointed by the Conference will shortly publish an authoritative statement with reference to statements made by Sir Sankaran Nair. Meanwhile, the interview with Mahatma Gandhi which we publish elsewhere is enough to show what a great disservice Sir Sankaran Nair has done to the cause of his country by his most ill-advised outburst.

Notes of the Day.

The New Policy.

It would seem as though the new Peace Terms to be offered to Turkey are likely to be even less generous than those fore-casted by the Central Khilafat Committee leaders in their appeal to Muslims published in the "Bombay Chronicle" recently. In the forecast it was prophesied that Smyrna would be restored to Turkey while the "Observer's" correspondent at Cannes "understands that the Near Eastern policy partly consists of the evacuation of the Smyrna-zone by Greek troops and the maintenance of nominal Turkish suzerainty but with local autonomy and with international guarantees and safeguards for the Christian minorities in Asia Minor." It is the old story. Those Christian minorities have proved again a perfect God-send to the Powers. Time and again has the "Bombay Chronicle" made clear the fact that the Christian minorities have been hitherto safer under Turkish rule than under Tsarist or Greek Christian domination. The Allies' policy of tacitly getting the minorities against the "nominal" Turkish rule can have only one result. It can only encourage each of those Christian minorities to imitate the Armenians—ultimately going so far as to stage-manage massacres of themselves with the hope that the international guarantees of their safety will assist them. They will intrigue with the Powers and vilify their Muslim rulers confident that at the slightest suggestion of their being called to order a cry of "Massacres" will bring the Powers to their aid against the Muslim power. The so-called changed attitude of the Powers towards Turkey seems to be a great deal more irritating than open enmity. The latter may, at least, be fought in the open where it works. The former works through lies, propaganda and intrigue.

Muslims Fervour.

The determination of some people to close their eyes to the fact that the Khilafat agitation is political because it is religious and religious because it is political is well illustrated in a recent pronouncement by the "Pioneer." The paper declares that the traditions of Islam are militant and tacitly likens the spirit of Islam to that which animated the aggressiveness of the crusaders. This is flat misrepresentation. The Holy Koran, as the "Pioneer" admits, prescribes Jehad—and Jehad is more often than not, as its meaning implies, non-violent as was the Jehad which the Arabian Prophet practised during many years of his persecution by the Meccans—only in self-defence or in defence of the faith *after* and *if* the faith is attacked—and Muslims have been truer to the injunctions of the Holy Koran in this matter than have Christians been to the commands of the Bible. For one aggresive war made by a Muslim nation on a non-Muslim people we can point to twenty made by a Christian people on a Muslim nation—and the latter has nearly always been invested with the aspects of a crusade. To pass on however, to the "Pioneer" conclusions—these are that "political fire-brands *masquerading as Moulanas* are exploiting the simple faith and fervour of our Mussalman fellow-subjects to-day regardless of the lessons of experience." The italics are ours and suggest the "Pioneer's" degree of intimacy with Islamic law. The title of Moulana is not one any Muslim or even Moulvie, can assume at his sweet will. It is bestowed by authority as well constituted as that which may award an O. B. E. to the Editor of an Anglo-Indian journal. As for the suggestion that Moulanas are exploiting "the simple faith and fervour" of Muslims—is it not every Moulana's duty to awaken Muslims to *their duty*? Granting that the Khilafat grievance has its purely religious aspect, is it not obvious that the "simple faith and fervour of our Mussalman fellow-subjects" must come into consideration—must be a factor in an agitation that is essentially religious?

"Glad To See Gandhi Sab."

Mahatma Gandhi left for Ahmedabad by last night's Gujrat Mail from Colaba. As usual there was a crowd of people around his compartment and everybody wanted to have a look at him. There were people of all communities surging round the carriage in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's request that he should be left alone.

A young British Military Officer pushed his way forward and coming near the window smilingly extended his hand to Mahatma Gandhi, who shook it, and said: Gandhisab, where are you going?

Mahatma Gandhi: I am going to Ahmedabad.

Are you going there for any work? Have you got much work?

Mahatma: Yes, I have got plenty of work to do.

I am glad to have seen you. I belong to those people who rarely see you.

Mahatma Gandhi smiled at this.

With the assurance that he was glad to have once seen him the officer went away.

Indians in the Empire.

The acceptance by the Indian community in Kenya of the Governor's proposals regarding franchise has only temporarily eased the situation in that Colony, but unless the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government are prepared to do justice the Indian claims the struggle is sure to be revived before long with the old bitterness. Newspapers received by the last mail from Kenya make it only too clear that the White settlers are moving heaven and earth, albeit behind the curtains, to prevent the Colonial Office from yeilding to the demands of Indians, however, just and reasonable they might be. The movements of the Delamere mission, which has just been interviewed by Mr. Churchill in England, have been clothed in great secrecy as also the negotiations which have been going on between the Whites of Kenya and their compatriots further south. What secret pledges General Smuts, the "great Imperial statesman," has given to the Kenya Whites in support of their anti-Asiatic campaign is not known, but his recent open references to the Indian question are calculated to raise serious apprehensions in the minds of our countrymen as to his impartiality and broad-mindedness towards them. He appears to favour the policy of forcing Indians, though by peaceful means to leave Africa for good. Evidently in his scheme of the British Commonwealth, there is no place for India, save that of a beggar before the self-governing Dominions. Mr. Churchill's notions of Imperial citizenship and commonwealth of nations under the flag, will also be put to the test, as he has promised to give his decision in the case of Kenya Indians shortly. Let us wait and see whether he has sufficient statesmanship to realize that an adverse decision by him will spell disaster to the Empire.

"Well done Comrade!"

It is only natural that Sir Harcourt Butler, after having tried—and ignominiously failed!—to manufacture a "popular" welcome to the Prince of Wales, by wholesale arrests of leaders and proclamation of districts under the Seditious Meetings Act, should feel gratified at the comparatively greater success of his brother-satrap, Sir Reginald Craddock, in the same direction. Sir Harcourt has vented his gratification in a characteristic telegraphic message addressed to Sir Reginald on the close of the Prince's tour in Burma. "Well done, Burma!" runs the message, but even a child can see that the congratulations are intended not for the people of Burma but for the Craddockian bureaucracy, which it must be admitted, addressed itself to the task in view, namely, that of throttling all public opposition to the Prince's tour, with a thoroughness unknown to other Indian provinces. In addition to the arrest and deportation without trial of several prominent Burmese and Indian leaders, Sir Reginald Craddock's Government took care to see that the entire Burmese Press, with any pretence to independent thinking, was effectively gagged what time the Prince sojourned in the land of the pagodas. Bound hand and foot and gagged in this manner, helpless Burma was compelled to present a "popular welcome" to the Prince. Sir Harcourt is obviously jealous of the success obtained by Sir Reginald Craddock. The latter's term of office is drawing to a close and his latest achievement is no doubt bound to earn him fitting recognition at the hands of the grateful Imperial Government. As for popular gratitude, it is an article of the bureaucratic creed not to expect any such thing. Sir Reginald Craddock, in particular, has never set store by it. It is too insignificant a thing.

Righteous Indignation!

A contemporary has lashed itself into furious indignation because Mahatma Gandhi and his countrymen have had the hardihood to suggest that as an adequate punishment for the wrongs done by O'Dwyer and Dyer their pensions, which are paid to them from Indian revenues, should be withheld from them. Defining pension as "deferred pay," the journal indignantly asks: "What right then, legal or moral, have we to withhold deferred pay, earned by previous service, because towards the close of his service an officer may have been guilty of a serious error not amounting to fraud?" It declares such action to be both "illegal" and "immoral." If this be so, would the journal kindly direct a portion of its righteous indignation towards the threat of the Punjab Government to cut off the pensions of those of its past servants who show sympathy towards the non-co-operation movement? Of what "gross abuse of power" were these pensioners guilty? Their offence," whatever it was, was not committed by them even "towards the close of their service," as was the case with O'Dwyer and Dyer, and yet they are threatened with dire punishment by a just Government! What, again, about the threat held out by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu to Dr Subramania Iyer? Was his offence more heinous than the Jallianwalla butchery? Where was the journal's righteous indignation when such a threat was held out or when some of the Provincial Governments, notably the Madras and United Provinces Governments, actually stopped the pensions of some of their ex-servants, who were only *suspected* of harbouring sympathy towards the political movement, but who had never taken any active part in the same? Would the journal have us believe that their crime was of a deeper dye than that of Dyer? As for the journal's estimate of the conduct of Dyer and O'Dwyer, we can only say that it does a positive injustice to both of these "Saviours of the Empire," inasmuch as they have been repeatedly assuring us to this day that they are as sane as anybody outside Bedlam and would repeat their performances if similar occasion again arises.

Imperial Forest College.

During the year under report, seven out of eight students passed from the provincial service class and twenty-five out of twenty-seven from the rangers' class. Compared with university results this may seem a particularly happy result but when one remembers that prior to the examination the students have to pass through an elaborate filtration process, the significance of the failures will become clear. We agree with the compiler of the report that the main difficulty of the students is the absence of a sufficient knowledge of English. Among the many perversities of our present educational system, the imparting of instruction to Indians through the medium of English will certainly rank high. It may not result in much hardship to those whose mind is cast in the literary mould. To expect students of science, however, to master English idiom is sheer injustice. We recognise that in a central institute like the Forest College it is not possible to give instruction through vernaculars to all students, but the *lingua Indica* may with advantage be substituted for English. The pernicious system of adjusting communal interests even matters academic and administrative has probably led to the exclusion of suitable candidates in the interests of those whose sole claim is that their community is poorly represented. The College trains officers for the provincial and subordinate services. Having regard to the admission of the Islington Commission that in the Forest Service "there are no reasons of administrative efficiency for a considerable adminxture of officers imported from Europe," it is but fair to stop outside recruiting and confine the Imperial Branch of the Service to the graduates of the College.

"Natives" and Politics.

Politics are good gin for the whites, but a dangerous stuff to be placed in the hands of the mere "natives"—such appears to be the view of not only the White politician but also of the average White missionary sojourning in the "native's" land for the "native's" benefit. Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo (Kenya) is evidently one such missionary holding strong views on the "native's" right to dabble in politics. "For the sake of the natives themselves," this gentleman says, "we who have the interests of the natives at heart, settlers, officials and missionaries"—what a happy combination!—"ought to combine to develop a comprehensive native policy which will show them that we are out for the things, which pertain to their welfare." And what are the things which are deemed to be good and safe for the "natives" by their self-styled well-wishers? Mr. Owen says they are security of land tenure, development of education, literary, technical and agricultural, and lastly "development of tribal local government." As an example of the security of land tenure afforded to the children of the soil by their White sympathisers, one might point out to the condition of the "natives" in all parts of Africa where the White man has voluntarily undertaken to shoulder the burden of civilising the "natives"—and incidentally depriving them of their lands. In Kenya itself, the Highlands, comprising all the finest lands, are appropriated by the Whites, leaving the marshy coastlands to the "natives." The development of "education" and "tribal local Government" proceeds on the well-defined lines calculated to fit the "natives" to be excellent hewers of wood and drawers of water for their White sympathisers." These Whites know best what is "good" for the "natives" and what is "bad". Politics are certainly "bad," because like the biblical fruit of the forbidden tree, if tasted by the "natives," they are sure to open their eyes to their own shortcomings—and incidentally also to the real nature of the "Whiteman's burden."

A Remarkable Warning.

The following remarkable warning has been unanimously adopted by the judicial section of the American Bar Association:—

"The judicial section of the American Bar Association venturing to speak for all the judges, wishes to express the warning to the American people:

"Reverence for law and enforcement of law depend mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage ground of life in business and society.

"The people of the United State, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic.

"When, for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide, they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S LETTER.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REJOINDER.

MISREPRESENTATIONS AND TRACES OF ANGER.

Mahatma Gandhi was interviewed yesterday by our Representative about the letter written by Sir Sankaran Nair to the "Times of India" in regard to the recent Round Table Conference held in Bombay. Sir Sankaran, it might be remembered, walked out of the Committee meeting owing to differences of opinion.

The Mahatma said:—

I have read Sir Sankaran Nair's letter to "The Times of India" with deep pain. It bears in itself traces of hurried draftsmanship and anger. I propose, therefore, not to answer seriatim the many misrepresentations it contains, but give only broad facts.

Between the Conference and myself there was perfect harmony, in spite of differences of opinion. I make bold to say that on matters that were not of vital importance I yielded without hesitation. The resolutions are the result of mutual discussion and deliberations. It is undoubtedly true that I want the Government to be penitent, not in order to humiliate it, but in order to set it right with the people, and there will, certainly, be no peace in the land and no settlement until the Government acknowledges its mistakes and retraces its steps. The resolutions are calculated to enable the Government to do so gracefully. Nobody questions the right of the Government to put down violence. Sir Sankaran forgets what I said in reply to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, namely, that I could conceive even the existence of justifiable martial law, when it is introduced to protect people and has the endorsement of public opinion. The present proceedings of the Government, which bear all the characteristics of martial law, without the odium of the name, are intended neither to protect the people, nor have any public backing whatsoever. They are intended to consolidate the power of an utterly irresponsible bureaucracy. The Khilafat claim certainly includes the evacuation of Syria by the French, but Sir Sankaran should remember what I said. I declared in the clearest possible language that I would be satisfied if Great Britain sincerely supported the Mussalman claim regarding Syria. I said that the Mussalmans, and I in common with them, thoroughly distrusted Great Britain's intentions regarding the aspirations of Turkish Nationalists and the just claims of Indian Mussalmans. It is open in a Round Table Conference to the Government to demonstrate to the satisfaction of non-cooperators that Great Britain is ready to do all in her power to satisfy the Mussalman claim. Sir Sankaran hardly does justice to himself, or to me, when he reports me as having said that I wanted the evacuation of Egypt, as a term of peace. In answer to an ejaculation about Egypt, I remarked that although the Khilafat demand did not, and could not, include the evacuation of Egypt, when India had full Swaraj, she would certainly not permit a single Indian soldier to leave India in order to coerce the brave Egyptians into submission to a foreign yoke.

Sir Sankaran's attack upon the Ali Brothers is hardly worthy of him. The Ali Brothers do believe in the possibility and necessity of the use of violence for the vindication of religious or national rights. But, I know that they are absolutely at one with the Congress programme and that they are more than ever convinced that as India is circumstanced non-violence is the only remedy open to her for the attainment of her freedom.

Sir Sankaran ought to know better than to impute to me a promise of Swaraj within one year. If I had made any such promise, I would not have kept my head on my shoulders. All what I said was that India could have Swaraj within one year, and even less time, if she fulfilled the conditions categorically named at Calcutta and repeated at Nagpore in 1920.

Lastly, let me correct Sir Sankaran by saying that the case of the Ali Brothers does not fall within the reference to the arbitration, but, being included among the Fatwa cases, falls in the same category as imprisonments in virtue of the recent notifications. It surprises me to notice that Sir Sankaran imagines that a Round Table Conference is possible without the presence of the Ali Brothers. That the Government might not see its way to release such formidable opponents as the Ali Brothers I can well understand, and they will release them only if Government desires to placate Indian opinion and substitute the force of public opinion for the force of arms.

JAIL TREATMENT

POLITICAL PRISOHERS IN SOLITARY CELLS.

SIGN OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

A Barisal correspondent writes to the "A. B. Pratika" under date Jan. 11 —

Great sensation prevails over the incidents in the Barisal Jail regarding maltreatment and throwing of six political prisoners into solitary cells by a medical officer including Sj. Narendra Nath Das Gupta M.A., President Perojpur Subdivisional Congress Committee and Kanailal Banerjee Secretary Bakergunj Thana Congress Committee. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Emnayet Uddin visited them yesterday. The condition of the prisoners in cells is horrible. They have been ordered to be put into fetters for alleged violation of Jail discipline. Naren Babu stated to Khan Bahadur the incidents that brought about the plight. He said that he along with Kanai were pulled violently by the ears which the Jail Superintendent who was then present denied saying that he pulled them by shoulders to which Naren Babu rejoined that he had respect for Englishmen for he believed they were generally truthful but had lost it after his denial. The medical officer once left the place and it is understood ordered them to be put into fetters and said that he would pursue more vigorous course if they did not come round. Khan Bahadur from what he saw apprehends mental derangement of at least some of them if they are not immediately taken out of cells. One was constantly moving to and from in his cell like a mad man and won't answer. Another was writing incessantly on the walls and showed unusual zeal in putting random words. Some looked vacant and won't answer to any query. Help from the People's Protection

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

41 ARRESTS ON FRIDAY.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY SERGEANT.

On Friday 150 volunteers from Calcutta proper and South Calcutta were sent out on their usual picketing duty. Of these 41 were arrested. One batch of volunteers while preaching Swadeshi on the Free School Street was brutally assaulted by a European Civil Guard.

A Bhatia gentleman who had been arrested and released on a previous occasion as a volunteer reports that when he was passing by a Thana on his way to his own residence on the 12th inst. last at 3 p.m. a Sergeant asked him to enter the thana; and on his entering the compound he was beaten by the Sergeant with his baton on the leg. He was detained there for two hours and then asked to go out and appear at the Jorabagan Thana the next day at 10 a.m. He was feeling a severe pain on his bruised leg during his detention and requested the jail authorities to apply some medicine for immediate relief. He was refused any medical assistance.—"The A. B. Patrika."

NEW METHOD OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

OVER EIGHTY ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee adopted a new method of civil desobedience, at least, in Calcutta. Instead of sending out volunteers in picketing work they are holding the public meetings in Calcutta in contravention of the Government notification. On Sunday attempts were made to hold meetings in two places. To-day meetings were announced to be held in five public parks in Calcutta. Large number of people assembled at each place and some volunteers addressed the meetings. Police went to each place and dispersed the audience. Over 80 arrests were made.

Twentysix Volunteers arrested yesterday at Mirzapore Park meeting were placed before the Magistrate to-day at the new jail at Kidderpore. Four were discharged and the rest were sentenced to one month's siple imprisonment each.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

TO CREAT FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

WHAT GOVT. MUST DO.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee met at Mahatma Gandhi's residence, Laburnum Road, Bombay, on the 17th instant, with Mahatma Gandhi in the chair and nine members attending.

The Committee sat from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and passed among others the following resolution:—

The Working Committee places on record its thanks to Pandit Malaviya and his fellow-conveners for convening the conference of persons belonging to the various political parties in the country, for the purpose of considering the existing tension and having considered the resolutions of the conference the Committee resolves that the offensive civil disobedience contemplated by the Ahmedabad Congress be not started till the 31st day of January, 1922, or pending result of the negotiations undertaken by the Committee of the Malaviya Conference for a Round Table Conference whichever may be the first date.

The Working Committee considers it necessary for the purpose of creating an atmosphere favourable for a successful Round Table Conference that, (a) All notifications and notices declaring illegal and prohibiting the formation of volunteer corps, public meetings, picketing and other normal activities of the Congress or the Khilafat Committee be withdrawn and prisoners undergoing prosecution or conviction in respect of such notices be discharged or released as the case may be. (b) All Fatwa prisoners including the Ali Brothers and their companions be released. (c) All other prisoners already convicted or under trial for non-violence or other innocent activities be dealt with and discharged in the manner appointed therefore charged in the manner apopinted therefor in the third resolution of the Conference and (d) that simultaneously with the performance of the foregoing acts by the Governments concerned and in the event of a Round Table Conference being called and pending such conference all *hartals*, picketing and civil disobedience should cease.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding about the Congress demands the Working Committee desires to draw the attention of the Committee appointed by the Malaviya Conference to the Khilafat, the Punjab and the Swaraj claims as stated publicly from time to time from the Congress platforms and to state that, therefore, the Congress and the Khilafat representatives will be bound to demand full settlement of the three claims.

Committee is urgently needed or more miserable developments are apprehended.

"FOLLOW MAHATMA'S TEACHING."

MR ANDREWS' ADVICE TO POONA STUDENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was the guest of the Poona-Hydrabad Association, delivered an address to-day in the Fergusson College Amphitheatre, before a corwded gathering of students, Professor N. G. Damle presiding. Mr. Andrews, opening his address with the recital of "Bande Mataram", proceeded to impress upon the audience the central or organic truth of all humanity as such. The Darwinian theory of "organic unity" supplied, in the speaker's view, the scientific basis for the existence of "one great organic and true unity." Islam, Hinduoism, Christianity and Buddhism—all these religions pointed to one basic principle—that of love—that will eternally endure. "Conquer evil by goodness, hatred by love and anger by patience"—that was the preaching of Buddha and his followers who were also the first to spread the religion of "Ahimsa" all over Asia. It was for Christianity to spread this doctrine of non-violence over the European lands. And although at present the West seems to have entangled itself in violence and human torture, there will come a day when the religion of Buddha and Christ will actually flash upon the Western mind in its deepest colour. Moral truth, continued the speaker, will be learnt from books, but it requires a personality to breathe out religious truth which underlies every action of that person. The Poet who sang "The East is East and the West is West" has been falsified, for, the twain has met to-day in the meeting of my heart (the speaker's) with yours (the Indians'). It was then quite obvious that a kind of moral union did subsist between India and the West.

Mr. Andrews in conclusion referring to a few remarkable incidents of his South African life in 1913, advised the students to keep back from tyrannising, intimidating, etc., and concluded amidst ringing cheers asking the audience to "practise the great teachings of the great Mahatmaji."

EVIDENCE BEFORE RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Giving evidence before the Racial Distinctions Committee which held its first sitting this afternoon, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, M. L. A., maintained that although any safeguards might be provided in the Criminal Law against injustice or failure of justice in the trial of European by jury, yet Indian opinion would not be satisfied and placated unless special privilege of a European accused person claiming to be tried by his own countryment was done away with.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN GUNTUR.

SUCCESS IN NON PAYMENT OF TAXES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

While preaching non-payment of taxes on the fourteenth instant in Bhimavaram in pursuance of Anhra Provincial Congress Committee's resolution nineteen gentlemen were arrested by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Inspector. A second batch volunteers was ready of whom twenty-one persons were arrested. Fourteen amongst them were released without cause. Another batch carried on the work and were not arrested.

Volunteers are enlisting enthusiastically In addition to the non-payment of taxes in five taluqs previously wired to "Swarajya" the Secretary District Congress Committee, Guntur wires "Swarajya" yesterday that the movement for the non-payment of taxes in Guntur District was wonderfully successful. Ryots are realising fully the consequences and are prepared to sacrifice property in the name of the country and the Mahatmaji.

Taxes collected for the first remittance were as follows:—

Palnad Taluq Rs. 1,800 against Rs. 1,80,000.

Vinukonda Talq Rs. 100 against Rs. 40,000.

Santisena being organised wonderfully in all taluks peaceful atmosphere is maintained everywhere. Certain Thatavarti Bapayya Merchant Prince of Dhilipudi Repale Taluq refused paying Rs. 2,000 income tax and offered all property for attachment. All income tax assesses will follow suit.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNER REQUESTED TO RESCIND COMMISSIONER'S ORDERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JJan. 17.

At a meeting of the general board of the Ahmedabad Municipality held yesterday evening to consider the situation consequent to the passing of the prohibitory orders by the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Commissioner of Northern Division it was resolved by a heavy majority to file the papers and to approve the payments made by the schools and managing committees previous to the receipt of the said orders and to forward all papers to the Ministers for Education and Local Self-Government with a view to submit them to the Governor-in-Council for rescinding the Commissioner's order. The Municipal schools opened yesterday after a month's vacation and carried on work without any interference from Government Educational Department.

CONVICTIONS AT BARISAL.

BARISAL, Jan. 7.

Babu Girinda Kishore Chakrabarty, Nalini Kanta Kar Chowdhury Soroj Kumar Kahili and Bejoy Ch. Bose have been convicted by the S.D.O. of Bhola under Section 17A and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 each in default one and half month's hard labour.

Satindra Podder and Suresh Ch. Das have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment under same section by the S.D.O. of Bhola. They have been transferred to Barisal Jail.—"The A. B. Patrika."

FRESH ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

MEETINGS CONTINUE TO BE HELD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Congress Committee attempted to hold more public meetings. The Police dispersed three and arrested fifty men including the speakers and the volunteers.

ARRESTS AT BHOLA.

The girls of the Bhola town ranging from 8 to 10 years are collecting money for the local Congress office. Town volunteers moved by this sight offered their services as their guides. And were arrested yesterday under Section 17 (A). The trial did not take more than fifteen minutes and they were all sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months each in default of the fine of Rs. 30 each. A little later the sentences have been reduced to a month and a half.—"The A. B. Patrika."

THE MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The following statement relating to the proceedings of the Representative Conference held in Bombay on the 14th and 15th instant, has been issued to the Press by the Secretaries of the Committee appointed by the Conference:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnan and others, after consultation with friends, decided to call a Representative Conference in Bombay on the 14th and 15th instant. In the letter of invitation, which was sent to about 300 leading men all over the country, the object of calling the Conference was set forth as follows:

"A considerable body of opinion in the country is anxious to see a settlement effected which would make it possible to secure a redress of political grievances and the satisfaction of national aspirations in an atmosphere of peace and harmony. The Ahmedabad Congress in rejecting the proposal for severing India's connection with the British Empire, has reflected the opinion still retained by the bulk of thoughtful people in the country that it is possible to achieve full national development within the orbit of the British Commonwealth. It is, therefore, necessary at this juncture for all those who realise the evil consequences bound to ensue on a continuance of the present deadlock to confer together and devise means whereby it will be possible to open wide the door to an honourable settlement. It has been suggested that with this object in view, a Representative Conference should be called to consider the situation in all its aspects and to decide upon a course leading to a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties."

Sir Sankaran Nair was invited to take the chair as the "Speaker" of the Conference and he kindly consented to do so.

The Conference first met on Saturday the 14th instant at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, and was attended by about 250 persons, including the following:—

BOMBAY.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Sir M. Visvesaraya, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. M. M. Joshi, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. M. Mehta, Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Ambalal Sarabhai (Ahmedabad), Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. P. Mody, G. K. Devdhar, S. G. Vaze (Poona), K. Natarajan, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe (Sholapur), the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Miss Anusuya Sarabhai, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayker, L. R. Tairsee, Sheriff Devji Kanji, J. B. Petit, M.L.C., G. B. Trivedi, M.L.C., Sir D. M. Petit, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Messrs. Harilal Desaibhai Desai, S. K. Bole, M.L.C., Sir Hormasji Wadya, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M.L.C., Miss Naoroji, Miss Thakkar, Messrs. B. A. Wadia, B. Vallabhbhai Patel (Ahmedabad), D. V. Gokhale (Poona), S. V. Koujalgi (Bijapur), N. H. Dumbal (Karnatik), N. C. Kelkar (Poona), L. B. Bhopatker (Poona), Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Dr. Dikshit (Surat), Messrs. Govindlal Bansilal, Mangaldas G. Parekh (Ahmedabad), M. J. Chotani, N. V. Gokhale and D. N. Bahadurji.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Gokarnanath Misra, H. N. Kunzru, Nanak Chand, Sri Prakasha, M. H. Kidwai and Moulana Azad Sobhani.

PUNJAB.

Prof. Ruchiram Sahani, Aga S. M. Safdar, Mr. Sayad Mahamud, Mr. Moaazum Ali, Mr. Ahmed Bax and Mr. Sayed Mahomad Hassan.

DELHI.

Chandika Prasad.

SINDH.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Santadas Meghram, Dr. Shoitram, Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, M.L.C., Mr. Gulamali Chagla and Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, M.L.A.

MADRAS.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayar, Messrs. Srinivas Aiyangar, T. Prakasham, S. Satyamurthi, Suryanarayan Aiyar, C. R. Reddy and T. V. Sheshgiri Aiyar, M.L.A.

C. P. AND BERAR.

Messrs. M. S. Aney, B. G. Khaparde, N. A. Dravid, Jamanlal Bajaj, C. M. Thakar and Dr. B. S. Munje.

BENGAL.

Sir P. C. Roy, Messrs. B. Chakravarti, B. K. Lahiri, S. C. Mukherji, K. T. Paul and Mr. Moreno.

BEHAR.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya opened the proceedings with a statement of the circumstances under which, and the purpose for which, the Conference had been called and requested Sir Sankaran Nair to take the Speaker's Chair. Sir Sankaran Nair then took the Chair and called upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah to place draft proposals on behalf of the Conveners before the Conference for its consideration. After Mr. Jinnah had done this, the Speaker called upon Mr. Gandhi to open the discussion. Mr. Gandhi began by thanking the conveners for bringing all parties together on a common platform and added that he was pining for an opportunity to lay bare his heart to his moderate friends. He pointed out that so far as he was personally concerned, he was quite willing to attend any conference without making any conditions; but so far as the Congress and the Non-cooperators were concerned, the position was different. Certain conditions which he outlined in his speech, including the release of political prisoners besides those imprisoned under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act, must be said be necessarily be fulfilled by the Government before the Non-cooperators could accede to the proposal for a Round Table Conference. He did not insist on the humiliation of anybody, not even General Dyer, but was only concerned to see that the Government went to the Round Table Conference in the true spirit of penitently undoing the harm which their action had caused. He mentioned a long list of events which had caused great discontent in the country and added that unless these causes were removed and the harm undone, the Round Table Conference would not be held in the proper atmosphere of peace and harmony. In accepting the invitations to the Conference, he and his fellow-Non-cooperators wanted to prove their sympathy for the object of the Conference but beyond that he was of opinion that it would be fair to all sections who had met there that the Non-Co-operators should not be parties to the Resolutions of the Conference, though he promised his co-operation in the deliberations of the Conference and his support on behalf of his party and in particular the Working Committee of the Congress in arriving at proper conclusions.

After Mr. Gandhi had finished, the Speaker called upon Sir Hormusji Wadia to state his views. He said that Law and Order were often used in history as pleas for tyranny. The Liberals were for Law and Order but not if they caused the people the loss of freedom of speech, Press and association. He admitted that events which had happened during the last two months had caused deep searchings of the heart among the Liberals as to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and it had been realised that these Reforms were illusory and gave the people no security in spite of an increased number of Indian members of the Executive Councils and the Popular Ministers. He expressed his condemnation of the Civil Disobedience as contemplated by the Indian National Congress and he concluded by saying that he was anxious to see that an honourable settlement was arrived at.

The Speaker then invited a general discussion in which Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, J. A. Wadia, J. B. Petit, S. Srinivas Iyengar, Sheshagiri Ayer, Satyamurti, Gokaran Nath Misra and Kunzru took part.

Mr. Gandhi in reply explained why the Non-Cooperators had not identified themselves with the resolutions of the Conference and also the reason why it was desirable for them to do so. He appealed to the Moderates and the Independents to form a link between the Government and the Non-Cooperators and added that the Non-Cooperators were willing to give them every help to make the work of the Conference a success.

Before adjourning, the Conference appointed a Committee to frame proposals in the light of the discussions to be placed before the Conference on the next day. This Committee consisted of the following persons:—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Messrs. K. Natarajan; M. A Jinnah; M. R. Jayakar; Sir M. Visvesaraya; Messrs. G. M. Bhurgri; Purshottamdas Thakoredas; Ambalal Sarabhai; Sir H. A. Wadya; Messrs. T. V. Sheshgiri Aiyar; B. Chakravarti; Sir D. M. Petit; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomad Khan; Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe; Sir P. C. Roy; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. J. Baptista; Mr. H. N. Kunzru; Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra; the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. N. V. Gokhalay; and Mr. M. H. Kidwai.

The Committee met on Sunday at 10 a.m. and sat till 6 p.m. Mr. Gandhi was present by invitation on behalf of the Non-Cooperators and though he again made it clear that he or his fellow-non-cooperators would have no official connection with the Committee, he expressed his willingness to assist the Committee in their deliberations. In the course of the discussion, Sir Sankaran Nair on account of certain differences of opinion, mainly relating to the release of certain prisoners as a condition of convening the Round Table Conference, vacated the Chair and Sir M. Visvesaraya was elected to fill the vacancy.

On the Conference resuming its sittings at 6 p.m., the first four Resolutions were taken up for consideration and were adopted. (These resolutions have already been published in the "Bombay Chronicle."—Editor "B. C.")

The fifth Resolution was then placed by Mr. Jinnah before the Conference and in view of the speech made by Mr. Gandhi as to the particulars of this demands, Mr. Jinnah stated that he wanted to ascertain whether the Conference desired that the particulars of the country's demands with reference to the Punjab, the Khilafat and Swaraj should be specified and if the Conference was of that opinion, a small Committee would have to be appointed before that Resolution could be taken up. Mr. Jinnah suggested that there were two other courses (1) that the particulars of the demands might be formulated by the representatives who would be sent to the proposed Round Table Conference or (2) after the Round Table Conference was an accomplished fact, another Conference might be called to specifically give the particulars of the demands. Thereupon the Speaker invited the discussion on the question whether the Conference should go into the details of the demands and specify them and after some discussion the general opinion was that it was not necessary at that stage to give any particulars of the demands. Thereupon the draft Resolution No. 5 was modified accordingly and passed. (This resolution as finally passed has also been published in "The Chronicle —Editor "B. C.")

In the course of the debate, Mr. Gandhi spoke on behalf of the Non-cooperators once more making clear his position as their leader with reference to the Resolutions accepted by the Conference.

The sense of the meeting was in favour of the principles embodied in the Resolution and in response to the inquiry made by the Speaker the general wish appeared to be that there should be no voting on the precise wording of the Resolutions but only on the principles embodied in them. When the voting took place on that understanding, about two or three persons only voted against some of the Resolutions.

A full report of the proceeding will be issued to the Press in due course.

PREMIER IN PARIS.

CONFERENCE WITH M. POINCARE.

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT ISSUES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

Mr. Lloyd George was most cordially welcomed by M. Briand on his arrival in Paris. Afterwards, Mr. George had a lengthy conference with M. Poincare, when all the outstanding international questions were discussed; but it was found impossible to reach final decisions, as M. Poincare had then not completed the formation of his Cabinet.

Greatest reserve is being observed regarding the interview, but evidently the Cannes Conference was the main subject under discussion. There is no doubt that M. Poincare's Cabinet will unanimously accept the Anglo-French pact, though it is expected to ask for a more definite statement regarding reciprocal obligations. It is understood that Mr. Poincare informed Mr. Lloyd George of his desire to revert to the old methods of diplomatic discussions, instead of having frequent meetings of the Supreme Council, which, in M. Poincare's opinion, should only assemble in order to sanction the decisions.

The Anglo-French conversations will be resumed immediately upon all the current problems.

M. Briand also had a lengthy conference with Mr. Lloyd George.

MR. LLOYD GEORE CONFERS WITH BELGIAN MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 17.

Paris.—After an interview with M. Poincare, Mr. Lloyd-George conferred with the Belgian Premier and the Foreign Minister.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. POINCARE-PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

Paris.—The new French Cabinet consists of:—

M. Poincare, Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs.
M. Barthou, Justice.
M. Maunoury, Interior.
M. Lasteyrie, Finance.
M. Maginot, War.
M. Leon Berard, Education.
M. Leon Berard, Education.
M. Raidberti, Marine.
M. Reibel, Liberated Regions.
M. Sarraut, Colonies.

Havas cable adds the following:—

M. Albert Peyronnet, Labour.
M. Cheron, Agriculture.
M. Dior, Commerce.
M. Lethrocquer, Public Works.
M. Paul Strauss, Hygiene.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVE FAVOURABLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 17.

Paris.—The composition of the new French Cabinet has been favourably received by the Paris newspapers.

PARIS TERCENTARY FETES.

IN HONOUR OF MOLIERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 17.

The tercentary fetes in honour of Moliere opened to-day with an impressive ceremony at Sorbonne, where President Millerand presided. The great hall was thronged with literary, dramatic and distinguished gathering. The Foreign delegates were present from all parts of the world, including China. Special productions of Moliere's plays are being shown in many theatres and a Moliere exhibition has been opened.

GENERAL ELECTION.

LORD DERBY'S APPEAL FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Lord Derby, speaking in Manchester, appealed to Mr. Lloyd George to postpone the general election in deference to Conservative opinion, if he had not already made up his mind on the subject.

EARL HAIG ON UNITY OF CHURCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 17.

Unveiling the memorial tablets at Saint Columba's Church to those who fell in the War, Earl Haig pleaded for unity of the Churches of the Empire and asked whether an Imperial Church was impossible. Earl Haig prayed that the love of the country and the Love of God by which we had conquered in the War might continue to work together, and that the clergy of all denominations might realise that in the maintenance of the bonds of the Empire, they had a common task and were members of one Imperial Church.

IRISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTIES BEFORE IT.

MR. GRIFFITH'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Irish Provincial Government has started its career in a brilliant style. Mr. Michael Collins, in the role of Premier, is already showing firm control, although the newly formed Government is confronted by formidable difficulties. The most pressing problem is the railway crisis. The Governments first public act was issuing proclamation with a view to postponing the railway strike for a month pending further investigation. It is the first Irish edict issued since Grattan's Parliament 120 years ago. The Irishmen, who doubted British *bona fides*, are now bhanging their minds, seeing everywhere hurried preparations for evacuation. The Dublin Castle officials are extremely busy handing over powers and machinery to the Irish State. The constant flow of the released prisoners is producing sanguine impression on the public.

Mr. Griffith has made moving appeal for unity in order to help the Provisional Government, saying "we are starting a new era and we want old the differences between Irishmen to be banished for ever Every guarantee will be given for fair play all round."

(Later.)

The threatened general railway strike in Ireland as a protest against the proposed revision of wages and hours has been postponed for a month. The Provisional Government will in the meanwhile investigate the dispute.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

HANDED OVER TO PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan., 17.

The departments of the Dublin Castle were formally handed over to the Provisional Government by Lord Fitzalan on behalf of the King in the Privy Council to-day.

Crowds waited for hours at the gates of the Castle for arrival of eight ministers who were given an ovation as they drove up in taxi-cabs. The proceedings were private.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S RESOLUTION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations heard the report of the French delegate, M. Hanotaux, to-day regarding the measures taken to protect the minorities in Cilicia. He stated that the French Parliament had increased the sum for th relief of the Armenian refugees to fifty million francs. The Council passed unanimously a resolution drawing the Allies' urgent attention to the necessity for taking steps to assure protection of the minorities in the Ottoman Empire expressing its readiness to co-operate for this object.

GERMANY AND GENOA CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Berlin.—The Italian Ambassador in accordance with the decision of the Cannes Conference has formally invited Germany to send delegates to the Genoa Economic Conference on the 8th of March.

CANNES CONFERENCE.

GAIN TO BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 17.

Brussels.—Interviewed on his return from Cannes M. Theunis declared that the conference was in no way held in vain as far as Belgium was concerned. A protocol of defensive Franco-Belgian understanding was signed and is being submitted to the British and the Belgian Cabinets immediately.

TRANSFER OF KIAOCHOW

UNDERSTANDING REACHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Washington.—A communique states that an understanding has been reached regarding the transfer of Kiaochow administration to China.

The Chino-Japanese Conference has begun discussion of the mines question.

Belgium's right to priority in the reparations payment has been reaffirmed.

Paris.—M. Gounaris has left for London.

NEAR EASTERN POLICY.

LORD CURZON'S PROPOSALS.

SMYRNA ZONE TO HAVE LOCAL AUTONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 17.

The "Observer's" Correspondent at Cannes understands that the Near Eastern policy is about to be submitted by Lord Curzon to a conference of Foreign Ministers. The policy consists of evacuation of the Smyrna zone by the Greek troops and maintenance of nominal Turkish suzerainty, but local autonomy with international guarantee and safeguards for the Christian minorities in Asia Minor.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISCUSSIONS.

SOLUTION OF EASTERN QUESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Paris.—The Anglo-French diplomatic discussions have already started. In course of a cordial interview Lord Curzon and M. Poincare discussed the Franco-British problems and particularly the Eastern question. They agreed that a solution of the latter ought not to be differed until the end of winter when meltings of snow would permit of the resumption of hostilities between Turkey and Greece.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

BENONI THE ONLY DISTRICT AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 17.

Johannesburg.—Despite the efforts of the extremists, the underground officials of the Union have unanimously decided in favour of maintaining the essential services in the mines. There has been no trouble except for a small faction fight in the natives' compound, which was promptly checked.

An important Benoni district is almost the only one affected by the withdrawal of men from the essential services, and last night the district was entirely without lights.

Considerable bitterness prevails among the miners in this part of city.

CONFERENCE OF SEVEN A SIDE TO MEET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan., 17.

Johannesburg.—The Chamber of Mines has agreed to a conference of seven a side which will meet forthwith.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN REEF CONTINUING WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan., 17.
LATER.

Johannesburg.—The essential services on Reef continue to work well under the mines officials except in Kleinfontein, Old Apex, number seven, and the Modder East mines where flooding has started.

SETTLEMENT OF COAL DISPUTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Johannesburh.—It is officially stated that as a result of this morning's conference between the Chamber of Mines and the Industrial Federation it is hoped that proposals will be submitted resulting in settlement of Coal dispute.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

NEW SHARES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan., 17.

The new issue of capital by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company will consist of two million eight per cent. one pound preference shares issued at twenty-one shillings and six hundred thousand one pound ordinary shares issued at sixty-five shillings. The holders of the Burma Oil ordinary shares and the Anglo-Persian preference shares will be given preferential allotment. Among the proposals before the extraordinary general meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on the 23rd January will be authorisation to capitalise the reserve funds and undivided profits though no such intention is contemplated immediately.

ANDHRA ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 17.

"The Swarajya" publishes that Mr. Gollapudi Sitharma Sastry, Secretary Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and Maddi Radhakrishniah, Secretary District Congress Committee, are arrested for disobeying order under section 144.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

SARWAT PASHA FORMS NEW MINISTRY.

AGITATION REPORTED TO BE SUBSIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 17.

Telegrams from Cairo indicate a speedy solution of the political deadlock in Egypt by the formation of Ministry under Sarwat Pasha, who is authoritatively stated to have reached an agreement with the British representatives in Egypt, subject to the approval of the British Foreign Office. It is reliably stated that a more liberal policy than that outlined in Lord Curzon's note is to be adopted. Meanwhile the recent violent agitation has almost subsided and country is normal. Boycott of British goods is fizzling out, according to reports.

STRIKE OF CHINESE SEAMEN.

EFFECT ON SHIPPING COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Hongkong.—Local shipping is almost paralysed by a strike of the Chinese seamen. The seasmen's Union is demanding 30 to 40 per cent increase in wages for its members.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company is among companies affected. The Japanese companies and ships on the Shanghai run are not affected and the men on big oceangoing vessels are not participating in the strike. The Government has offered to arbitrate on the condition the Chinese seamen return to the ships on Monday.

LATER.

Hongkong.—Departures of the oceangoing vessels as well as river traffic are suspended.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN PEKING.

LIBERAL MILITARY LEADER'S THREATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A Peking message says that political excitement there is high because Wupeifu, the Liberal Military leader, has demanded retirement of the Government, failing which he threatens military occupation of Peking. Changtsolin, Governor of Manchuria, has arga forces with which to support Wupeifu, whose own army numbers a hundred thousand.

MR. C. BELL'S MISSION TO TIBET.

HIS VIEWS ON RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan., 17.

Mr. Charles Bell has returned to England. Interviewed by Reuter in regard to his mission to Tibet in November 1920, he pointed out that the mission reached an agreement on all the outstanding political questions. No treaty was made because none was desired. He emphasised that nothing was done to conflict with the legitimate aspirations of China.

REV. FATHER DOMINIC'S RELEASE.

URGES RELEASE OF MEN OF CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Rev. Father Dominic, who acted as chaplain to the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. Terence MacSwiney, when the latter was in the Brixton Jail, and who was subsequently sentenced to penal servitude, is among the Irishmen who have been released under the amnesty.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

In the course of interview, the Rev. Father Dominic urged the release of those men of the Connaught Rangers who mutinied in India in sympathy with the Irish movement.

DEATH OF SIR JHON KIRK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

The death is announced of Sir John Kirk, one time the Chief Officer in Doctor Livingstone's Government Expedition to Africa from 1853 to 1864.

LIST OF PRINCESS MARY'S BRIDESMAIDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 17.

It is officially announced that Princess Mary's bridesmaids will be the following:

Princess Maud, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Mary, Thynne, Lady Victoria Cambridge, Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, Lady Diana Bridgeman, and Lady May Cambridge.

CENSURE DEBATE.

RUSH OF AMENDMENTS.

UNANIMITY OF PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, Jan. 16.

The announcement that Munshi Iswar Saran's censure resolution will come up on the 15th instant has been followed by a rush of amendments which are pouring into the Legislative Department. The objects underlying these motions can be placed in three categories. The majority urge the view that notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Seditious Meetings Act be immediately withdrawn and all political prisoners released and a Round Table Conference be convened in the words of Dr Gour's to concert a practical plan for the restoration of peace in the country and ensure its political progress in consonance with its national aspirations.

Khan Bahadur Sarafaz Khan while desiring the abandonment of the present policy makes it a condition that its withdrawal should follow the suspension of Civil Disobedience.

Prof. Shahani's amendment demands the release of all persons sentenced or under prosecution under the emergency laws and the Professor in asking for a resort to ordinary law of the country is ready to agree to an amendment of the ordinary law it needs be in the interest of law and order.

The third view is expressed by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari who wishes an appointment of a Committee of Indian Legislature to go into the question of unrest now prevailing and to make recommendations.

It may be mentioned that certain amendments viz. those in the name of Dr. Gour and Mr. S. P. Bajpai propose substantial propositions to be substituted in place of Munshi Ishwar Saran's resolution.

LATEST NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, Jan. 17.

Among the latest notices of amendments to Munshi Ishwar Saran's censure resolution are those sent on by Colonel Gidney and Mr. Neogy. Colonel Gidney proposes that for the words "abandonment of the policy of repression inaugurated in the country" the following be substituted "suspension of future arrests and trials under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Seditious Meeting Act, pending a Round Table Conference of those recognised by the people and Government, and that until the decision of this Conference is announced, nothing shall be said or done to warrant a resumption of Government policy". Mr. K. C. Neogy wants to add at the end of this resolution "That a Committee to be elected by this House be appointed to enquire into the administration of repressive measures under the said policy by the different provincial Governments."

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS

ALTEMPT TO AMALGAMATE DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Operative Spinners' Amalgamation Executive has held the first series of the operatives' meetings to consider the employers' application for variation notice necessary for alterations of wages. It is gathered that a tentative understanding was reached. The issue is being discussed from the standpoint of all the sections by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association to-day. Importance is attached to the joint conference between the representatives of the employers and the operatives to-morrow, because it is quite likely to result in confidential exchange on the real question of wage revision, which lies behind the present discussions.

A director of one of the biggest fine spinning mills says that the wages are are now higher, in point of relation to the cost of other things, than they ever were.

DEATH OF MR. MANSEL LONGWORTH DAMES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Mr. Mansel Longworth Dames, a retired Indian Civil servant, and author of a well-known textbook on the Baluchi language, has died.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MATCH.

ENGLAND BEATS AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

In the international Rugby Football match (Northern Union) England beat the Australians by six points to nil at Salford to-day. This is the last test match of the Australians' tour, and thus gives England the rubber by two games to one.

DEMPSEY WILLING TO MEET CARPENTIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

Los Angeles.—Dempsey's manager, Kearns, says that Dempsey is willing to meet Carpentier in London, if the promoter of the fight provides suitable financial guarantees.

EMBERS OF PRESS ACT.

ACTION AGAINST THREE PAPERS.

FORFEITURE AND NEW DEMAND OF SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, has forfeited the security of Rs. 2,000 paid respectively by the Keepers of the press printing of the "Siasat" and the "Akali" newspapers and has demanded a fresh security of Rs. 2,000 from the Keeper of the press in which the "Khabardar", a new vernacular weekly, is printed. All these actions have been taken under the Press Act.

THE "MOTHERLAND."

SECURITY DEMANDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, Jan. 17.

The District Magistrate, Patna, has served an order on Mr. M. S. Manthreswara Sharma, Printer and Publisher of the "Motherland", demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 within fifteen days. The order states: "Representations have been made that the articles are of extravagant and violent character. I have examined some copies of the paper. While there is no intention to prevent publication of true facts, articles are from some point of view, extravagant and considering the objects of the promoters of the 'Motherland' I do not consider it unreasonable to demand security."

PRINCE IN MADRAS.

RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The green lawn of the Government House grounds presented a picturesque view this morning, when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended the rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, who turned up in thousands in their khaki and green, blue and white. Besides Madras, sixteen districts were represented. There were nearly 2,900 Scouts and Guides. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by their Excellencies and staff, was received with a Scout salute and all the Scout-commissioners were presented to him. His Royal Highness shook hands with all of them and watched the rally with keen interest. His Royal Highness is reported to have remarked that this was the largest rally he had seen in India. His Royal Highness passed through a double rows of scouts who formed the guard-of-honour up to the Government House. The Prince, accompanied by the staff and the Governor, were on horseback to the Gymkhana grounds, and witnessed the review of boys and girls. Sweets were presented and Indian girls sang a song. The vast circumference of the Gymkhana grounds was filled with spectators and as the Prince slowly rode round, he was lustily cheered.

MADRAS POSTAL ASSN. GREETS PRINCE.

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The following telegram has been sent to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the Madras Circle Postal Association:—"Circle Postal Association, Madras, offers loyal welcome and conveys through His Royal Highness their homage to the King Emperor."

The following reply has been received from the Chief Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—"I am commanded by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to thank the Circle Postal Association for their kind welcome and their loyal message will be conveyed to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor."

PRINCE AND POLO AT MADRAS

MADRAS Jan. 16.

H.R.H. the Prince this afternoon at four drove to the Government House grounds, Guindy, where he played a few chuckers of polo in the finals of the Prince of Wales Tournament. Prince was seen at his best during the play and some of smart turns he gave to the play elicited tumultous applause of large gathering. There was a garden party on grounds when the Governor's staff was "At home" to the Prince. A very large and distinguished gathering including. Their Excellencies witnessed the games. His Royal Highness was cheered enthusiastically by a large lining laong the route of his drive. The City was brilliantly illuminated to-night and presented a festive appearance. Huge crowd were seen wending their way through all thoroughfares to witness the display of lights.

A POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 16.

A press communique says that Subramanya Siva who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by the District Magistrate of Madura for sedition has now petitioned for mercy and given an undertaking that in future he will abstain from taking any part in politics. In consideration of this and of the fact that the prisoner is suffering from leprosy in advanced stage, His Excellency has ordered his release from

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Too Optimistic

C. Rajgopalchari is an accurate student of Satyagraha. He began to follow it when it was first commenced in South Africa. In my opinion he knows the science of Satyagraha as no one else perhaps does. And he has tried to live up to it for years. When therefore the opportunity for going to goal came to him, he embraced it without a second thought. He felt, that although he was guiding the movement in Madras in his own unassuming manner, he would serve ad guide it better being in prison. The reader will therefore appreciate the optimism underlying the following from him written immediately on receiving the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment:—

"Three months simple is all too little, but is Swaraj is won by you earlier it makes no difference. I hope when I come back, you will have finished the Swaraj work and got back to your normal occupation of research into dietetics."

Whilst I feel that Swaraj has already come in a sense (and that is an important sense), the extraordinary situation that has arisen will not permit me quite so soon to revert to my favourite 'normal occupation of research in dietetics.' This letter was written on the 21st ultimo, as I have said, just after the sentence. The following long letter was written the same day but before the sentence:—

"I have your note enclosing draft resolutions.

"I am not in favour of including in the resolution the claim that we have achieved Swaraj in substance though not in form. I understand the meaning of the claim, but feel that it should rather go into your writings than become part of the resolutions of Congress.

"I do not see any specific resolution sanctioning in express terms mass or individual civil disobedience. I think it would be necessary and desirable to have a clear resolution on the subject. As the resolutions are drafted, there is only one form of civil disobedience sanctioned, viz. disobeying the volunteer organisations prohibition. I fear this prohibition may be removed or at least slackened; and there are other forms of disobedience handy such as orders under Section 144, I therefore suggest that after the resolution about volunteer organisations, we should have a resolution sanctioning civil disobedience in such form and with such limitations as may from time to time be issued by the Working Committee or yourself.

"I have no idea what results the pressure of "constitutionalist" visitors will have on the proceedings of Congress. But I press on you my view that no negotiations should be undertaken now nor till we have advanced a bit further in the civil disobedience struggle. The Ali Brothers, Das, Lalji and Panditji should have a voice not only in the negotiations but also in fixing the time when we should enter truce. Moreover a conference of the Government and Congress should be the only machinery. Congress should nominate the non-official leaders of all parties. Congress, not Government, should nominate moderate leaders. We are always corrupted by Government nomination. I am positive that there should be no resolution of Congress in this Session referring to or anticipating any negotiations. We may have a special Session if necessary later.

"I do not like the idea some people have, that we should now wrangle over and divert the attention and energy of the country to questions of what form of Government and what constitution should be put forward as our claim for India. This question may be taken up when we are nearing the end of the struggle.

"Some people are talking of a rallied Government. I have never discussed this with you and therefore have to venture an opinion without sufficient examination. I do not think it physically possible to have a parallel Government. As long as there is a Government running on the basis of violence, we cannot have a parallel Government without counter-violence. On the basis of non-violence we can only work up non-co-operation or civil disobedience, not run a parallel, positive set of institutions beyond a very limited extent. The method of non-violence can, as the world now stands, only take up a negative and destructive attitude and follow it up with a new Government but not run a contemporaneous parallel Government as the Irish are supposed to have done. If I have not expressed myself clearly do not worry about it. I referred to the subject as I believe some may press a resolution on the subject.

"I do not know when we shall next meet or under what circumstances. But I feel I am realising the object of my life as I am approaching the prison."

The following was written on the 20th ultimo:—

"I am feeling more and more strongly every day that the truce and negotiations have been forced a little too early. I wish you could find some way to put them off till we won a few more battles. Government would like very much to negotiate at once, because necessarily our terms would be less than what they would be after a month. And our moderate friends are too eager to enter now; they see we are not terror-struck and must win, and they out of their incorrigible weakness wish to end the strife before it should get severer, and there is so much competition among them for a good idea, that it gets to be premature. Government is shrewd. They have seen their error and realised that we won't be buried. So they are quietly retracing. Madras Government have genuinely declared the won't declare associations unlawful and so also Bihar and Orissa Government.

"Government now see that the moderates have deserted them. But it should stop there, till the thing gets a bit more mature. The Prince must go back and then in February we should think of settlement after Gujarat has given an account of itself. It is absurd in any case that people should talk of conferences when Nehruji and Das and Lalaji are in prison. They should fix the time for the armistice.

"The Moplahs are now going in 3rd class compartments with only bars in the windows. We see constables giving water and even running about for it at some stations. The crucifixion of the seventy has not been in vain. Thousands of Moplahs have since had human treatment."

I have been giving the letters received from imprisoned workers for they demonstrate, as nothing else can, the fierce nature of the struggle as also the grim determination of the people. Rajgopalachari's reflections on the resolutions have, the reader will notice, been mostly anticipated. His advice not to mention in the central resolution anything about a settlement has much to be said in its favour. Weak as we have been and possibly still are, there is need for us not to divert our attention from the path of suffering. Yet I feel that the mention in the manner made in the resolution was inevitable. We must know and confess our weakness and we must act too in anticipation of becoming strong. I should not be surprised if we have many truces and settlements and several abortions before we come to the end. A true soldier takes life and things philosophically. He is unattached to results. His is to work with all his might, treating suffering and rest alike. His rest is but a preparation for greater suffering if need be. We must develop the faculty of suffering without the atmosphere of excitement. Voluntary suffering being a new experience, there is a feeling that if the excitement of the moment subsides, we may not respond to a fresh dose of repression, whereas permanent readiness to suffer is an essential condition of Swaraj. Does not England provide for a permanent armament in order to keep herself immune from attack? No doubt it is mad, it is suicidal and it amounts to a denial of God and His justice. But she cannot do otherwise so long as she considers it necessary to impose her commerce and to prey upon other nations. She wishes to be feared by the nations of the earth and has to pay heavily for it. India, I hope, wishes to be loved by them and therefore must depend upon perpetual readiness to suffer for her freedom. We have involuntarily suffered so long that it is difficult for us even to imagine that we can do without it. Let us transmute the unwillingness into willingness to suffer and we are protected against a combination of all the nations of the earth. Any way that is the course India has chosen, and as soon as it becomes an established fact that our capacity to suffer has become normal, we are altogether a free nation. When we have attained that state we shall approach conferences and settlements without misgiving and with perfect equanimity.

Rajgopalachari's reference to the now human treatment of Moplah prisoners has a lesson for us. Many of us will have to die before we are free from our prolonged political asphyxiation which is worse than the physical asphyxiation of Moplah although it so shocked our humanitarian instinct. The Moplahs who died in that death wagon will not have to answer before God for unmanliness, if they were, as many must have been, innocent prisoners. Not so with us who knowingly and weakly submit to political degradation. I trust that the moderate friends who see Rajgopalachari's letters will not mind his friendly hits at them. The letters were not meant for publication. They were naturally written without reserve which publicity imposes on a writer. But I have hoped that the moderate friends will not misunderstand Rajgopalachari. There is no denying the fact that there is to-day a temperamental difference between co-operating moderates and non-co-operating extremists. The latter impute timidity to the former rather than faithlessness to the country. Both are well-wishers and servants of the country. It is open to the moderates to consider extremists to be rash and even reckless. We must be able to stand such honest criticism without feeling irritated or offended.

Already Free.

The readers of "Young India" are not unfamiliar with Mr. W. W. Pearson's name. He has been associated with Dr. Tagore's work at Shantiniketan for several years. He was deported for having written a pro-nationalist book on India. He has recently been permitted to return to his work at Shantiniketan from where he sent through Mr. Andrews the following message during the Congress week. After a personal reference he wrote:—

"I want also to add something of a more public nature which may be used publicly or not at the Congress as you and he think fit. I send it because at this critical time Mahatmaji should have the whole-hearted moral support of as many people as possible, whether Indian or English. It is this:

"I am whole-heartedly with you in your splendid struggle for freedom. Your work has borne its fruit, for India is already free. Her spirit is no longer in subjection. Swinburne in his 'Songs before Sunrise' writes—

Open thy soul to see,
Slave, and thy feet are free:
Thy bonds and thy beliefs are one in kind.

"This is true of India, for we all realise now that India is no longer blind and therefore her feet are free. Of this I personally have not the shadow of a doubt and I am able to see India after an absence of five years.

"But at the same time, although complete and unconditional Swaraj is assured, I would urge the adoption of some practical constructive programme of social service such as that started more than twenty years ago in Ireland by A. E. and Sir Horace Plunkett and on the lines suggested by Mr. Jayakar in his recent address at the Maharashtra Conference.

"The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society will, I am convinced, be the firm foundation on which the structure of Irish freedom can be built. India also will need such a basis on which can be constructed a free and independent state and for this an immediate programme of *practical* Swaraj is an essential condition."

I share Mr. Person's view that India is 'already free.' She became free when Lalaji, Pandit Nehru, Chitta Ranjan Das and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad were arrested. She became free as soon as it became clear that repression had fallen flat and that the people were not to be deterred from forming associations and holding public meetings even though they were assaulted and flogged. Freedom was ours when we were ready to pay the price for it. The settlement of our differences with the administrators is a matter of time. We cannot be said to be free so long as we need a certificate of freedom. He is not healthy, who has need to prove his health by producing a health certificate. Every man and woman who visited the Congress *pandal* felt in his or her own person the glow of freedom.

Whilst Mr. Pearson has noticed in the Indian air the electricity of freedom, he misses the constructive side of the movement. The spirit of freedom is like the leaven all pervading. The constructive work which gives the movement stability cannot be felt. It has to be observed by seeing the work that is silently but surely going on in thousands of homes. He will find it in Swadeshi, in the spinning wheel. India will be permanently organised to the extent that hand spinning is organised. India's joint family system which affects even Musalmans and her other special characteristics make further and immediate agricultural organisation impossible. The small holdings daily getting smaller, the custom of vivisecting farms must ever make mere agriculture in spite of improvements a poor remedy for driving away her poverty. But the restoration of the spinning wheel to its ancient status at once supplies the felt want and automatically provides for the natural increase in families. It defies the pranks of the monsoons and constitutes a general insurance against many risks. It gives the country an incentive to industrial effort and renders co-operation on a national scale absolutely necessary for success. The *Khadi* movement is revolutionising the village life and putting hope into millions of human breasts. No wonder Dr. Ray, in order to accelerate the *Charka* movement, it is reported in the Calcutta Press, went to his native village Katipara and "exhorted everybody to take to spinning during leisure hours, for according to him the *Charka* would prove the salvation of the country. With great emphasis he said that his heart's desire would be fulfilled, if within a period of six months the villagers could clothe themselves with clothes spun and woven by themselves."

Congressman Beware.

Whilst on the *Khadi* movement, I would like to warn Congress Committees or Khilafat Committees against relaxation of effort in the matter of Swadeshi. Concentration on civil disobedience must mean double zeal for Swadeshi. Civil disobedience without Swadeshi is death without hope of creation. It is like tearing down a field without any prospect of sowing a new crop. Civil disobedience should mean an added incentive to the Khadi movement. All the women, old men, the children who are not imprisoned must devote their spare energy, every available minute, to the work of manufacturing yarn and Khadi and of spreading it among others. My faith is as bright as ever that perfect Swadeshi leads automatically to Swaraj. Swadeshi is to the nation what personal purity is to the individual.

In its trade supplement of 10th December, the writer of the trade notes dealing with the cotton trade depression says:—

The "Times" Testimony.

"The depression in the cotton trade is quite unrelieved, and the position is about as unsatisfactory as it can be. Lancashire's patience, courage and confidence are being sorely tried. With a third of the weaving machinery in Blackburn idle, and looms stopping every week, and with spinning mills everywhere on short time the situation and the outlook are sufficient serious, if not positively alarming. The contracts which are being fulfilled, or have lately been completed, will bring no return on the capital invested in the mills; in fact there will as a rule be a loss and in some instances a heavy loss.

"A more important consideration for the cotton trade is that the agreement among the merchant-dealers in Calcutta not to buy imported cloth is coming to an end. While there has been much talk about the boycott continuing until February and later the period to which the compact actually applied ends with the close of the year, and there seems to be little probability of the prohibition continuing beyond that date. A new agreement would be necessary, and it is likely that the signatories to the present agreement are not so pleased with the policy it represents as to wish for any repetition of the experiment. In any case, as far as is known, there is no proposal before Calcutta to renew the prohibition. With this particular feature of the Gandhi movement out of the way, it seems practically certain that there will be a revival in trade with India, in spite of high prices, low exchange, and other unfavourable influences, and if India comes in even for modest quantities of goods, other markets are likely to follow."

I wish it were possible to hold out any hope whatsoever of the prospect pictured by the writer materialising. Swadeshi is not a temporary programme. It is coeval with Swaraj. The Khadi handspun and handwoven must be religiously the covering for India. Boycott of foreign cloth is not a measure of punishment, it is a measure of purification and permanent relief. It cannot be exchanged for Swaraj. The latter is rather dependent upon the former. Pressure on England there is by means of Swadeshi. But if England became totally indifferent about the Khadi movement it would still have to continue. In so far as Lancashire depends upon the Indian market for its piece-goods trade it will have to revise its programme. No consideration can possibly induce India to remain idle and pauper for the sake of Lancashire or any other interest. If all goes well and if England and India are to become and remain friends and partners at will as I hope and wish they will, there are plenty of other things England can sell to India and the latter can profitably receive from the former. Cloth she may not receive from any one whether friend or foe. An India regenerate, well-to-do and free will furnish a better market to England and to the world than an India groaning under the heels of English and other exploiters.

In Gods Stands.

Though the letter from Badadada and the one from an English missionary have a personal touch about them, they are so important that I cannot resist the temptation of putting them before the public. Badadada's letters I always regard in the nature of blessings for me. It is a matter of great consolation to me that at this time of life he takes such lively interest in the struggle and gives it his blessings. The letter published in this issue besides blessings. The letter published in this issue besides blessing the movement solves a spiritual difficulty that must have perplexed many an earnest seeker. A reformer having to deal with measures and men as they are must take risks and is bound to accept acts performed even from expediency. Hence the necessity of acts being always morally sound. Honesty from policy is as acceptable as honesty for its own sake. But dishonesty is unacceptable even though it may be actuated by excellent motives. A good motive increases the value of a good act. But a good act done even from a bad motive does not lose all its value. It is at least good for the world. The doer alone is the loser because having a bad motive he deprives himself of the share in the merit of his own act. In the matter of non-violence then all that we need to guard against is pretence of non-violence for the sake of covering violence.

"An English missionary" is a well-known worker in missionary circles. She has kindly sent her name as well as her address. The transparent honesty of the writer and the frank confession made by her show the English residents of India the way to peace. I have no doubt that if only non-co-operators remain true to their pledge of non-violence to the end in spite of the greatest provocation, every Englishman and Englishwoman in India will become a full nationalist. Non-co-operation with our own humiliation by Englishmen must lead eventually to co-operation in friendship with them. The events that are happening just now show clearly how untenable the existing state is.

But the charm of both the letters is in each writer from his or her own standpoint recognising the hand of God in the movement. I am painfully aware of the fact that during the late war both the English and the Germans claimed God to be on their side. I do not yet know that the German defeat is a test of God's desertion of them or that the English victory berokens God's Grace. God's ways are inscrutable. He often tests his favourites through defeats and manifold tribulations. I accept therefore their estimate because the struggle is being admittedly conducted for a right cause and by means that are at least professedly and in the case of many non-co-operators certainly non-violent. Non-violence assumes entire reliance upon God. I should certainly lose my head if I were to arrogate to myself the credit for the wonderful manifestation of unity, unselfishness and truth. But it becomes easily explainable if we believe that God is employing the movement and is using poor things like me as instruments in His hands.

Hunted.

Mr. Manilal Doctor's case to which Mr. Barrandas Chaturvedi draws attention in these columns is a remarkable instance of how a man can be hunted down in the "great" British Empire for holding an opinion. Because the Fiji Government have reported against him although nothing has been proved against him in a court of law he has been denied residence and practice in New Zealand, Australia, Singapore and now Ceylon. So far as the public is aware Mr. Manilal's crime is that he has served his countrymen and has been exercising potent influence over them. The Fiji Government has been challenged by Mr. Manilal to prove a case against him, but it has been too cowardly to do so and too mean even to maintain him after depriving him of the means of livelihood. This secret maligning of men is one of the worst features of the Empire system betraying its weakness rather than strength. An Empire that requires such calculated persecution of man without even offering to prove anything against him deserves only to be destroyed. Be it remembered that Mr. Manilal Doctor is a barrister of many years' standing. People are need to thinking that lawyers can at least protect themselves against persecution. Well the lawyers of none of the places where Mr. Manilal has tried to establish himself have been attempted to protect one of their own profession. Indeed the Law Society and the Court in New Zealand actually conspired to keep Mr. Manilal Doctor out of his practice.

(To be continued.)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION D-WARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Following Messrs. Lele and Tairsee, I take the liberty to say a few words on the ensuing election to the Municipal Corporation.

Hitherto, as in litigation, long purse has been the deciding factor in all such elections whether to the Municipalities or to the Legislative Assemblies. Other qualifications counted for nothing and consequently first and second class men did not generally get chance to utilise their experience and qualifications for the benefit of the welfare of their fellow brethren. But now a change seems to have come in the outlook of educated men; they seem to have some sense of their position in society. They seem to be self-conscious of their inherent right of independent judgment. If I am right, I am sure the voters of several wards will exercise their right of voting to return only the best of the lot of candidates who might be standing.

Coming to the D. Ward Election, I regret to find that only a few fresh candidates have come to the front to contest the seats. Of the seven candidates three are old councillors. Without any disrespect to the present candidates, I must say that those who can serve the city best are keeping aloof. However, I shall turn to those who are already in the field.

Mr. Lele's choice has very rightly fallen upon Mr. Jamnadas, Mehta, None can take any objection to Mr. Mehta. Mr. Tairsee's choice has it in Mr. Nariman. But for his rearing practice in the small Cause Courts, I can bracket him and Mr. Mehta. My choice is Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai. Mr. Pai possessing a thorough knowledge of the minutest details of Municipal work and administration, seems to be the best of all the candidates. A man like Mr. Tairsee, a fearless critic of men, gives Mr. Pai a very high tribute, and therefore, knowing as we do Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Pai must be a hot favourite. Mr. Pai is a retired officer of the Municipality. He will certainly be a thorn on the side of the executive of the Municipality. Mr. Pai will be the man to expose the vagaries of the Corporation, if any. He is a master of his time. If the voters of D. Ward want to elect one who will be the best, they cannot do better than elect Mr. Pai, on the mere ground of excellent qualifications for the Councillorship.

I am very sorry to find Mr. Tairsee rather irrevalently referring to Mr. Pai's politics and Rao Bahadurship. Mr. Pai, is a born social worker; he does not seem to be a pohitican, nor will he indulge in politics for he believes that mere newspaper reading does not make a politican. As to Rao B'ship, Mr. Pai is indifferent. This honorofic prefix does not at all affect one's sense of duty to his country. On the other hand, it is an advantage to do effective work. For instance, the criticism of a Government measure by a title-holder will have more effect and more strength than that of one who is not a title-holder. I shall give a concrete example. Suppose Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and other Sirs join together and protest against a particular action of the Government. This protest the Government dare not ignore. It will produce effect even in England.

To conclude, I appeal to all the voters in D Ward and especially to the graduate voters not to waste even a single vote of theirs by giving it to one who has not the necessary qualifications to a seat on the Municipal Corporation. Taking everything into consideration, I have no doubt that the voters will admit and must accept that Rao Bahadur Pai, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Nariman are the best of the lot. In the absence of better candidates coming on voters must send these candidates if they make proper use of their rights.—Yours, etc.

"S."

POSTMASTERS MEMORIALTO VICEROY

A memorial was sent by all postmasters in India and Burma to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; through the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India in the course of which the memorialists submitted that the revision of the pay of Gazetted Postmasters did not confer any immediate relief on the officers affected, nor did it compensate them for past abnormal increased cost of living.

In the case of all other revisions sanctioned on account of the unfavourable economic conditions following upon the war, retrospective effect had been given and they did not see any just reason why Gazetted Postmasters, who had been equally hard hit, had been denied the concession.

In conclusion, they prayed that for the reasons they had stated at length in the memorial His Excellency may be graciously pleased:—

(a) to give retrospective effect to the revision of pay of Gazetted Postmasters from the 1st December 1919, as in the case of all other revisions,

(b) to include all appointments in the grade of Rs. 250—350 in the list of gazetted appointments as in the case of Superintendents,

(c) to introduce a time-scale of pay for Gazetted Postmasters of Rs 250-30-400—40-600—0-800 and

(d) to throw open to Gazetted Postmasters 10 per cent. of the higher administrative appointments in the Post Office.

For which act of kindness and generosity your humble memorialist will ever pray.

Opinions of the Day.

Dawn of Sanity in The Punjab.

The "Leader" says:—The announcement made by Sir John Maynard in the Punjab Legislative Council that the Government had decided to release all Sikh prisoners, convicted and sentenced under the Seditious Meetings Act, is an acknowledgment of mistake. These Sikhs were convicted for holding meetings in connection with the Gurdwara key affair, which were thus of a religious nature. The greatest objection that can be laid against the repressive laws is that they offer a powerful temptation to the executive to use them arbitrarily, and lead to abuse of power. The arrest of the Sikhs was regarded in their community, at any rate, as an infringement of their religious liberty, although the ventilation of their views regarding the Gurdwara not unoften assumed a political colour, mainly because of Government's interference with their affairs. There has been a great deal of bungling in the matter, though we are not prepared to say that the fault has all been on the side of Government. The release of the Sikhs coupled with the action which it is taking to divest itself of the keys of the Gurdwara treasury at Amritsar should have a pacifying effect. It indicates that the Punjab Government is not hostile to the Gurdwara reforms movement and that it has recognised its strength and genuineness. As for the sentences passed upon Lala Lajpat Rai and others, in spite of Government advocate's ingenious advocacy and definition of the phrase 'public meeting,' a very large body of public opinion, even legal opinion, takes the view that the sentences are entirely invalid, and constitute a gross miscarriage of justice. We have before now expressed our view that it is not enough for Government to provide the means for the redress of injustice, but it should try as far as possible to obtain it of its own accord in cases where those means are not availed of for one reason or another.

Up From The Common Soil.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika"s—Much has been said by the enemies of India's progress about the democratisation of the national movement in this country. Thirty-six years ago when the Indian National Congress first commenced its sessions, bureaucrats and Anglo-Indians ridiculed the representative character of the institution and pointed out with some justification that the masses were untouched by the political agitation. Since the Lucknow Compact, the Congress has included within its mighty folds all who chose to enter—Hindu and Mussalman, Sikh, Parsee and Christian,—the labourer and the peasant and lately the depressed classes. The masses have awakened. The poorest of the poor have heard the call of erats and Anglo-Indians scornfully designate the Congress as *Sans Coulottes* and would fain have the world believe that India is rushing headlong into Bolshevism. They realize that the masses are the most powerful factor in India. They realize that the awakening of the masses has meant the awakening of India and that with the awekening of India must come India's emancipation.

Organisations in Decay.

The "New Empire":—Not less regrettable than the submergence of social reformers, is the inactivity of industrial conferences. They were a great force in the past and never can they have been so useful as at present. The transference of industries to Provincial Ministers, emphasises the importance of continued deliberations. There is further room for the co-ordination of such conferences to an All-India body. Enquiries relating to finance, currency, tariffs, railways, loans and other matters appear from time to time, when the absence of organised opinion is felt by responsible leaders. There are occasions when political affairs perforce usurp the exclusive attention of the public, but the decadence of interest in non-political affairs is not a happy sign, and we put to Indian leaders whether they are wise in favouring the continued subordination of old bodies and indirectly becoming accessories in their extinction.

Bureaucratic Mentality.

The "New Times":—It is deplorable that the British bureaucrat in India is yet unaware of the undercurrents of the mind of Indian Nationalists. Otherwise he would not be playing, as he does, with the Indian Problem. To the Non-Co-operator, the Viceroy's and Provincial Governor's frequent threats of coming repressive policy for vindication of law and order are meaningless except as an index of the attitude of Government towards the National Movement. He is not deterred from pursuing his course; he does not fear imprisonment, or like punishment, indeed, he faces it cheerfully. A recent pronouncement of the Punjab Government declares civil disobedience "as a crime against peaceful and orderly development of whole province" expresses Governments determination to deal with it "by measures more systematic and rigorous than any which have hitherto been adopted" and threatens to impose burden of "additional police and executive staffs for the maintainence of order." This frank declaration of the Government policy to the movement is to be preferred to the earlier policy of professing 'contempt' for it which, the Government declared, would die of inanition. The movement is very much alive to-day!

TERRORISM IN SCHOOLS.

It has been brought to our notice that the Head-Master of the Govindappa Naick School had about thirty of his boys caned last afternoon for attending a meeting which the National Volunteers held outside their premises during the noon recess. It seems also that the Head-Master of the P. S. High School held out the same threat to the boys who attend a similar meeting. What a sad plight that our boys should be caned and taken to see the Prince! The friends of the Bureaucracy are adopting strange ways to honour the Prince's visit.—"The Swaraj."

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G. K. DEVADHAR, Vice-President, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut and Hon Joint Secretary (for General Organisation), Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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LAWRENCE STATUE.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY TO MUNICIPALITY.

(Reproduced from the "Tribune" of Lahore)

We have received the following letter from the Commissioner, Lahore, Division.

Commissioner's Office,
Lahore Division,
Dated, Lahore the 10th January, 1922.

Sir,—In your issue of the 29th December there is an editorial note asking what further orders have been passed by me in the matter of the Lawrence Statue. No further orders have been passed by me. The two members who were appointed by the Municipal Committee to deal with the matter addressed the Minister concerned on the subject and received, through the ordinary official channel, a reply asking the Committee to make proposals, whereby a satisfactory solution of the question could be come to. This reply reached the Committee, as desired by them, before their meeting of November 26th when they intended to consider what further steps they should take, but, so far as I am aware, no further steps have been taken by the Committee and no reply been made by them to Government. It now rests with the Committee to inform Government what they propose to do. So far as this particular matter is concerned a calmer atmosphere seems now to prevail and I see no reason why a solution should not be formed which will satisfy all reasonable persons.

I enclose copies of the correspondence referred to above.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. J. MANGLEY,

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence that passed between the Local Government (Ministry of Education) and the Municipal Committee, Lahore referred to above:—

Copy of a confidential letter No. 29282, Local Government, dated the 23rd November, 1921, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments, to the Commissioner, Lahore Division.

With reference to your No. 759, dated the 28th October, 1921, I am directed by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) to enclose for your information a copy of a joint letter, dated the 15th November 1921, with enclosures, received from Mr. Abdul Aziz, Vice-President and Pandit K. Santanam, Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, on the question of the Lawrence Statue.

2. This Government note with satisfaction that it was never meant by the party represented by these two gentlemen that the statue should be treated with anything but the respect always paid in this country to monuments of the dead, and in view of this assurance the question whether you were justified in your inference as to the intention of the majority of the Committee now happily becomes a question of academic interest which need not be further discussed.

3. As to the measure taken by the District Magistrate to guard the monument between the passing and the suspension of the Resolution, it is understood that you consider the action justified in the circumstances as a precautionary measure in the interest of the public peace.

4. It is also understood that in your opinion the Lahore Municipal office file 153/239 of 1885 proves that it was through the good offices of the Punjab Government that the statue was presented to the Lahore Municipality on the understanding that it would be installed in a suitable place as a memorial to Lord Lawrence. The Committee have discharged this trust in the past. The question now is whether they are prepared to discharge it in the future, and if so in what manner. The Government would be glad to receive proposals.

Copy of a letter dated the 15th November, 1921, from the Senior Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Lahore and the Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, to the Minister in Charge of Local Self-Government Portfolio Lahore.

We have the honour to forward herewith for your information, a copy of the Proceedings of the Municipal Committee with regard to the question of removal of the Lawrence Statue with copy of the correspondence between the Committee and the President of the Municipality, Superintendent of Police, and the Commissioner. We understand that the matter has been referred to you by the Commissioner for ascertaining the intention of the Government in the matter. The order of the Commissioner is dated the 17th of October and though nearly 28 days have elapsed, we have received no reply from the Government. The Committee feels that there has been an ordinate delay and we would therefore request you to let us have a definite reply within a week so as to enable us to consider in our next meeting to be held on the 26th November, what further steps we ought to take in the matter.

Requesting an early reply.

Punjab Government letter No. 29282, Local Government, dated 23-11-21.

Copy of Commissioner's endorsement, No. 747 dated the 25th November, 1921.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner Lahore, for information and favour of communication to the Municipal Committee, Lahore, to-day. Commissioner will be glad to receive proposals from the Committee as desired in the concluding portion of the Government letter.—"The Tribune."

MR. DAS' CASE.

While for obvious reasons we cannot express any opinion on the merits of Mr. Das's case, we must be permitted to express our painful surprise at the number of adjournments which the Magistrate has seen fit to grant to prosecution. If we are not very much mistaken not less than three adjournments had been granted already when the case came up for hearing on the 12th, and it was again adjourned to the 20th. As every under-trial prisoner must be presumed to be innocent, until he is proved guilty, this procedure is obviously not fair to the accused. Mr. Das has already been in prison for more than a month without having any clear or definite idea of the case



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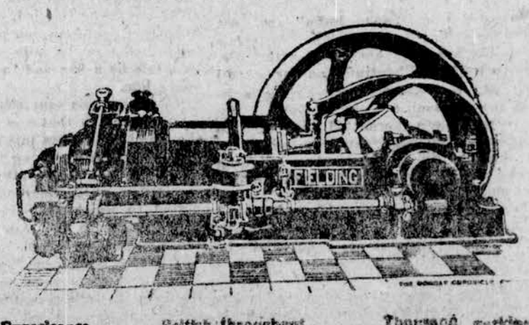
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POLICE EXCESSES IN AMRITSAR.

The Secretary of the Saromra Gurdwara Prabandhak, writes:—

Various reports have appeared in the Press of the incident of the 6th January, when a Police Sub-Inspector beat an elderly Sikh lady and committed a sacrilege by striking blows at Siri Gurugranth Sahib, outside the Darbar Sahib, near the shop of Bhai Jowaharsingh, where an Akhandpath (continuous reading) of Siri Gurugranth Sahib had been finished on the previous day, 5th January, the birthday of Siri Guru Gobind Singhji, and the Holy book was still open. The working Committee of the Saromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee brought the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, who happened to come to the Committee's office that evening about an hour after the event. The Deputy Commissioner promised that an immediate enquiry would be instituted and no attempt would be made to screen any offender. The committee at the same time appointed an unofficial enquiry committee, presided over by Sardar Khazansingh, retired E.A.C.

From the findings of the enquiry committee and the evidence in possession of the S. G. P. C., the following facts have been brought to light:—(1) That Mai Lachhman Kaur, wife of Sardar Indarsingh, Katra Ahluwalian Amritsar, was abused and received severe blows from the hands of a Police Sub-Inspector, while trying to protect certain national volunteers who were being beaten by the police, so that the Sub-Inspector pursued the fleeing mob into the shop wherein Siri Gurugranth Sahib was open and while beating the people, trampled on the sacred cloth and struck the Holy book. This happened within a few yards of the Akal Takht, where oppressed people used to come in olden days to beseach the Khalsa to protect their religion and the honour of their women, and where once a poor Brahman came and complained that his newly married bride had been snatched away by the Nawab of Kasur, and the Sikhs had gone from there to rescue her. The Committee is waiting to see what action the authorities take in this case.

DISTRESSED MOPLAH WOMEN.

(From Madras Publicity Bureau.)

The suggestion having been made that there were in the Martial Law area in Malabar a large number of Moplah women and children whose male relatives were either fighting or had been imprisoned or killed and who were in consequence in distress for want of food, an arrangement was made by the Special Commissioner by which the leaders of the Moplahs in the surrendered Amsams should undertake the duty either of seeing that any such cases of distress were relieved or of bringing to the notice of the authorities cases which it is beyond their power to relieve. It was proposed if any such cases were reported to hand them on to the Malabar Relief Committee which would take steps to deal with them This course was considered preferable to the alternative suggested, namely the opening of concentration camps for Moplah women.

No cases of distress have so far been reported but a rumour to the effect that much distress exists has again been brought to notice by the Relief Committee In order that the correctness or otherwise of this rumour may be placed beyond doubt the Special Commissioner has requested a Committee of five Mahommedan gentlemen to assist him by visiting as many Amsams in the Martial Law area as may be necessary, ascertaining the true state of affairs and making suggestions as to the manner in which distress where it exist can best be met. Invitations to join this Committee have been sent to the following gentlemen:—

Khan Bahadur Kalladi Moidutti Sahib Bahadur,
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, M.L.C., Madura,
Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C, Udipi,
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LALA LAJPATRAI.

Strongly as public opinion has from the first condemned the policy underlying the notifications under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the wholesale arrests and prosecutions made during the last few weeks, we venture to think that in no single case in any part of the country has it been either stronger or more emphatic in its condemnation of this policy than in that of Lala Lajpat Rai and his three associates. The reason is that the accused in this case had not even violated the notifications which the Government had so unwisely issued, as they were popularly interpreted, but had only held and attended a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee which had never before been held to be a public meeting. Public opinion in India, therefore, was shocked when it heard of the arrest of the four gentlemen on this particular charge, and not only public opinion in India, but also enlightened public opinion in England. So universally respected an English paper as the "Manchester Guardian" commenting upon the arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai wrote as follows:—"In no sense is this a public meeting, but corresponds to a gathering of a branch of the Liberal Federation here in anticipation of an annual conference. If such meetings are to be regarded as assemblies within the meaning of the proclamation prohibiting public meetings, the opportunities of common counsel between Indian nationalists will be dangerously curtailed." Indeed so strong was the faith of the public in its own interpretation of the expression "public meeting" and consequently in the innocence of the accused, that it actually hoped that the Magistrate, departing from the usual practice of Magistrate in cases of this kind, would acquit the accused. This hope has now been completely frustrated. The Magistrate has not only held the meeting to be a public meeting and consequently convicted the accused, but he has passed upon them a sentence which can only be described as monstrously severe. The fact that even so strong an official apologist as the local Anglo-Indian journal has considered it its duty to write somewhat apologetically of the sentences, the severity of which it appears almost to admit, must give the Government some idea of how it has been received by the public generally. For our part we have not the smallest hesitation in saying that even if the conviction were not wholly unsustainable as we firmly believe it is, the sentence would be absolutely indefensible. That a man like Lala Lajpat Rai, so universally respected for his selfless patriotism, his distinguished public services, his spotless character and his absolute adherence to peaceful methods, should be sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for what, after all, was only a technical offence is one of those things which neither the Government nor the public can contemplate with equanimity. We sincerely hope the Government will immediately move the High Court for a revision of the finding and the sentence. We have absolutely no doubt as to what the verdict of a properly constituted Bench of the High Court would be. In the meantime we trust the sentences will not be given effect to. It is in the power of the Government to suspend the execution of any sentence, and we venture to think that there never was a clearer or stronger case for the exercise of this power than the present.—"The Tribune."

SIND BHATTA BRAHAMIN CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Sind Bhatta Brahamin Conference writes:—

The Second All-Sind Bhatta Brahamin Conference was held during Christmas Week at Ghotki, under the Presidency of Pandit Gopal Sharma a great Poet of Karachi. Large and representative audience attended from all parts of Sind. The President succinctly traced the story of the Bhatta community and their Great deeds in the past. He pointedly referred to the achievements of Kumarial, Bukhan, Chand Birbal, Narhar. He emphatically classed the Bhattas with the Brahamins, who occupied posts of ministers and Court poets. He regretfully spoke of the present short comings of the community and indicated the lines for the reformation of the community. It was pointed out that the salvation of the community lay through education, social service and pure sacrifice. He put great stress on the fulfilment of the various duties of the four Ashrams.

Swami Prayabharati of Shikarpur conclusively proved that the appellation of Bhatta can be appropriated only by the learned Brahamins. Bhattas do not forms separate caste. Pandit Mangatram of Aryavidyala Ghotki eulogised the services and the sacrifices of Bhattas in the cause of religion truth and country. Pandit Satramdas of Karachi spoke in the same vein. The Principal resolution passed was for the formation of influential Delegation for educating and uplifting Bhatta community in Sind by lectures and communal work. Conference was a grand success. Next conference was invited to Shikarpur.

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Medical Officer of Health.

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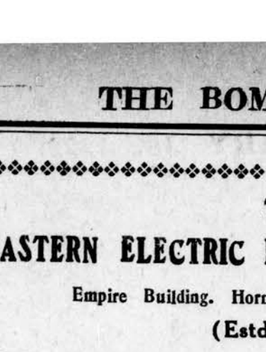
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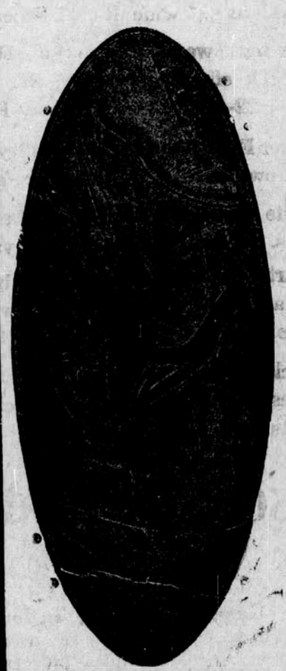
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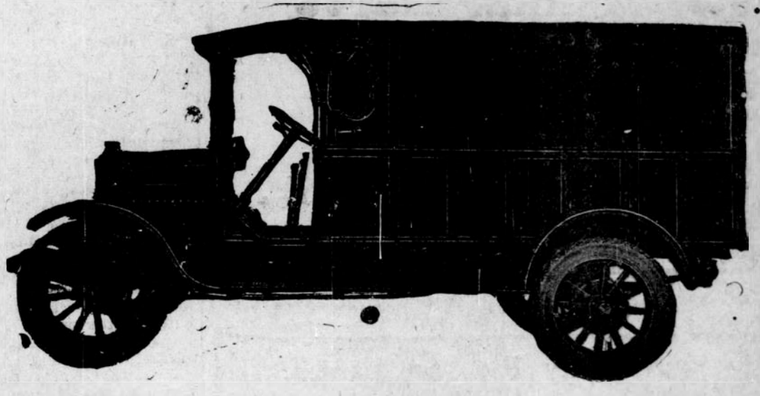
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